INSURANCE.
Indian merchants can give effect to this by helping Indian Insurance Companies

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.
Indian Merchants' Chamber really means business.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSH AH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

VOL. XVII NO. 99--- BOMBAY FRIDAY APRIL 26 1929 ONE ANNA.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

WILL TEXTILE WORKERS DOWN TOOLS TO-DAY?

LEFT--WING LEADERS RASHLY ORDER GENERAL STRIKE

N. M. JOSHI AND BAKHLE SOUND NOTE OF WARNING

Workers Advised Not to Take a Leap in Dark

"CRIPPLING T. U. MOVEMENT"

Rank and File Undecided Owing to Split in Leadership

The Bombay Mill Industry is again faced to-day with a momentous crisis. The left-wing leaders guiding the Girni Kamgar Union have ordered a general strike from 12 noon to-day as a protest against what they call the systematic victimization of members of their Union and an attack on T. U. movement.

The Bombay Textile Union under the leadership of Mr. N. M. Joshi and Mr. R. R. Bakle have on the contrary sounded a note of warning and advised the men not "to take a leap in the dark" as "strike is a double edged weapon."

As a result of the divided counsels amongst the leaders the men are undecided.

Will there be a general strike in the mill industry to-day? That is a question which is being anxiously asked by every one interested in the welfare of the industry. Looking to the tendencies prevalent among the extremist Labour leaders and the unfortunate events which have taken place during the last two or three days, the declaration of a general strike at noon to-day seems to be almost unavoidable. Unless some unforeseen circumstances intervene, the decision of the Girni Kamgar Union which is by the way the largest single textile union, appears to be final and uncompromising.

The distressing feature of the whole situation is that the textile unions in the City are not unanimous on the issue of declaring a general strike. The Bombay Textile Labour Union which has got not a small membership of mill-workers and which is being led by men like Messrs. N. M. Joshi, R. R. Bakhale, R. S. Asavale, Syed Munawar and others, all belonging to Moderate Section, is strongly opposed to the hasty declaration of a general strike while the Girni Kamgar Union whose young and energetic leaders belong to "Extremist" group, has issued a fiat asking all the workers to "down tools" at 12 noon to-day.

PROPAGANDA BY RIVAL UNIONS

The sharp differences of opinion between these two Unions on the question of to-day's general strike have come to a head, so much so that each Union broadcasting leaflets after leaflets explaining its viewpoint. Meetings are held in different quarters by both the Unions with a view to mobilize opinion either in support of a general strike or against it.

RANK AND FILE UNDECIDED.

These sad differences among the Unions and their leaders have naturally put a majority of workers in a very awkward position since these workers cannot easily decide what course they should follow.

ORDER FOR A GENERAL STRIKE

Over the signatures of the President and the General Secretary of the Girni Kamgar Union, a leaflet has been issued and broadcast amongst the workers, containing the resolution passed by the "Managing Committee of the Union at its meeting held on Wednesday night. The leaflet begins with a command in bold type that after 12 noon on Friday (to-day) all workers should down tools.

Then follows the resolution of the Managing Committee which translated from Marathi runs as under:

"Whereas the Mill-owners' Association has been carrying on a hostile propaganda against the Union by making it impossible for the Mill Committees to proceed with their work by sacking such of the workers as take a prominent part in the activities of the Union, by refusing to receive letters of the Union regarding complaints, by not allowing the collection of Union fees, and whereas the Association has offered a determined opposition to all efforts at compromise and has been audacious enough to refuse to hear the evidence of workers and has insisted upon keeping 5,000 workers out of employment, this Managnig Committee resolves that workers should go on a general strike by downing their tools at 12 noon on Friday and refusing to resume work till their grievances are redressed."

"PEACEFUL PROTEST."

(2) "In pursuance of above resolution it is the duty of every worker to strike work and not resume it till the Union issues a definite order to that effect."

(3) "The weapon which the owners have directed against the workers of this Union to-day will in the near future, be directed against all Unions; hence in the interests of all Unions it becomes the right of workers to go on strike. A time has come when the workers should exercise this right by peaceful means."

(4) "The ever-growing unity and solidarity among workers have been an eyesore to the Capitalists who are trying their level best to create communal factions amongst the workers. It is for the workers to frustrate these attempts of Capitalists by means of a disciplined unity. The workers must show that they are all one when their

Continued on page 3.

MAIL TRAIN ROBBERY

—:o:—

Dacoits' Daring Deed

SORTER THREATENED WITH DEATH

BANGALORE, April 25.

Twenty-four registered and insured packets were removed by dacoits from the main van of a running train on the Birur-Shimoga section in the small hours on Thursday morning.

Enquiries show that the train left Birur at 4-27 a.m. It was pulled up, a small distance off the station by the automatic brakes. The driver and guard thereupon inspected the whole train, but could not locate the carriage from which the communication cord had been pulled. The vacuum hose between the main van and the adjoining coach was discovered pulled.

Temporary repairs to it proving ineffective, the vacuum brake was disconnected. Before the train reached Shivapur, the next station, the dacoits had finished their job, after frightening with the threat of death the only sorter in the mail van.—A. P.

THE AGE OF CONSENT

—:o:—

Forecast of Committee's Report

RECOMMENDATIONS NOT UNANIMOUS

SIMLA, April 25.

It is understood that the report of the Age of Consent Committee is in the course of preparation at Mussoorie where the members are giving the report final shape. The questionnaire was sent by the Committee to about 6,000 persons and institutions and by local Governments to about 2,000 persons. More than 500 people have been orally examined including about 100 ladies. It is believed the Committee will recommend 14 years as sufficient for the present as the age of consent, though the progressive and majority view is for 16.—Free Press.

DR. SUN YAT SEN'S STATE FUNERAL

—:o:—

REV. OTTAMA TO REPRESENT INDIA

ALLAHABAD, April 25.

Pandit Motilal Nehru, President of the All-India Congress Committee, has nominated Rev Ottama of Burma, to represent the Indian National Congress at the State Funeral of Dr. Sun Yat Sen, and to convey the greetings of the people of India and Burma to the people of China.

The State Funeral will take place next month at Nanking, the capital of China.

The President has also cabled to the Foreign Minister of the Nationalist Government of China, informing him that Rev. Mr. Ottama will represent India at the State Funeral.

Rev. Ottama is at present in Japan.—Free Press.

MEERUT REMANDS TO CONTINUE

Accused Persons Intend Moving High Court for Bail

—:o:—

WITNESSES FROM ENGLAND

SURAT, April 25.

Mr. Jhabvala who has been suffering from fever since last evening was examined and prescribed medicine by Major Rahman, Superintendent of Jails, this morning.

It is understood he is better now. Mr. Jhabvala requested to be supplied with aerated water which the authorities concerned have sanctioned.

Talk in Congress circles shows that an appeal will be filed at the Allahabad High Court against the decision of the District Magistrate rejecting the application for bail on behalf of the accused in this case in order to obtain an authentic ruling as regards interpretation of restrictions imposed on grant of bail by Section 497 Criminal Procedure Code.

Defence is inclined to challenge the District Magistrate's finding in this respect as no ruling exists on this point by any High Court in India except Three and Five Rangoon cited by Mr. Piarelal Sharma defence counsel, when arguing the bail application of Mr. P. C. Joshi and Mr. Dharamvir Singh.—A. P.

CROWN WITNESSES FROM ENGLAND

NO NEWSPAPER FACILITIES STILL

CALCUTTA, April 25.

"Forward" understands that in the Meerut case the Crown intends bringing prosecution witnesses from England, and that facilities for reading newspapers have not yet been allowed to the accused who are kept group by group. It also says that several other remands are likely before the actual trial commences.

400 WITNESSES TO BE CALLED

—:o:—

MEERUT, April 25.

It is believed that about 400 witnesses will be called in "Meerut Conspiracy" case.—Free Press.

R. A. F. Monoplane Passes Over Baghdad.

LONDON, April 25.

Baghdad.—The Air Force monoplane attempting world's long-distance and duration record passed over Baghdad at two p.m. to-day (Greenwich mean time) at great height.—Reuter.

R. A. F. FLIGHT TO INDIA

LONDON, April 25.

The Royal Air Force monoplane on a non-stop flight to India apparently crossed Europe unobserved. It is expected to pass over Baghdad to-day.

No news has, however, been received since the plane passed over the island of Walcheren, Holland.—Reuter.

BARDOLI SATYAGRAHIS VINDICATED?

Enhanced Assessment Not Justified

—:o:—

FORECAST OF OFFICIAL COMMITTEE'S REPORT

The Report of the Bardoli Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay should have been published by now. The Report, it is understood, was submitted to the Government of Bombay some days ago and, according to a reliable authority the Committee has made three sets of recommendations, viz.:

(a) Cancellation of the enhanced assessment and reduction of existing assessment in certain villages.

(b) Retention of old assessmen, and

(c) Partial reduction of enhanced assessment.

The Committee is understood to have strongly urged the adoption of the first recommendation while the rest areonly recommended as alternatives.

SIMON DOESN'T DISCARD PURDAH EVEN IN LONDON

—:o:—

Platform Closed to Public

LONDON, April 25.

On the occasion of the arrival of the Simon Commission here, the platform was closed to the public. Only those who welcomed the Commissioners were allowed on the platform and even that on production of a permit from Whitehall.—Free Press Beam Service.

SIMON TEAM AT MARSEILLES

—:o:—

LONDON, April 25.

Marseilles.—Sir John Simon who arrived by Ranpura here, declined to make a statement. The members of the Simon Commission are proceeding to London by overland route.—Reuter.

TORY MINISTERS AND PRESS

—:o:—

MR! BALDWIN TO LIFT THE BAN

LONDON, April 24.

Free Press of India learns that the Premier's ban prohibiting Cabinet Ministers from writing to the Press on controversial political issues will shortly be lifted in view of the urgencies of electioneering. The ban has at present worked great harm to Conservative politicians. While leaders of the Opposition have been making use of the Press as an aid to electioneering, the Premier's ban has acted as a handicap to Conservative leaders and Ministers. It is now likely that Mr. Baldwin may himself write to the Press.—Free Press Beam Service.

"Madman's Tears of Blood"

—:o:—

BAN ON NEW HINDI BOOK

The Bombay Government Gazette republishes the notification by the Government of the United Provinces, Police Department, for general information. The notification is as follows:—

"In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 99-A of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor-in-Council hereby declares to be forfeited to His Majesty every copy of the book in Hindi entitled "Khun Ke Ansu" (Tears of Blood), by 'Ak Dewana' (a mad man), published by Mamraj Singh of Meerut district and printed at the Devi Dayal Printing Works, Delhi, on the ground that the said book contains matter the publication of which is punishable under Section 124-A of the Indian Penal Code."

REICHSBANK RAISES RATE OF DISCOUNT

—:o:—

Hampering Machinery of Dawes Plan

LONDON, April 25.

Berlin.—The Reichsbank has raised its rate of discount to 7-1|2 per cent.

The raising of the Reichsbank rate of discount from 6-1|2 to 7-1|2 per cent. is direct outcome of situation which, according to Paris newspapers, Parker Gilbert, Agent-General for Reparations, and members of the Committee urged Dr. Schacht to take urgent measures to remedy. The French newspapers had previously alleged that Dr. Schacht deliberately maintained discount rate at 6-1|2 per cent. with the object of compromising the German exchange and hampering the machinery of Dawes Plan following the publication of Parker Gilbert's optimistic report on Germany's economic position.—Reuter.

TRANSFER COMMITTEE CONSIDERS SITUATION

LONDON, April 24.

Paris.—The Transfer Committee which deals with the apportionment of the proceeds of German Reparations among the creditor powers met to-day under the chairmanship of Mr. Parker Gilbert and is believed to have considered the situation in Reichsbank. There have been exports of gold and bills of exchange from Germany during the past few weeks on such a large scale that the gold reserve of the Reichbank is likely to fall to legal minimum.

"SILLY ASSES"

—:o:—

Dr. Tagore's View of U. S. Immigration Officials

LONDON, April 24.

Details are to hand in a British United Press message from San Francisco of Dr. Tagore's refusal to land there.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore felt considerably insulted by questions put to him by the Immigration officials in protest whereof Dr. Tagore took the action ascribed to him. The Poet called the Immigration officials silly asses for asking him whether he could read and write and whether he would not become a charge on the American public revenue.—Free Press Beam Service.

NEW YORK.

OPENING RISE ON HIGHER LIVERPOOL—WEEKLY WEATHER REPORT FAVOURABLE—SHORT COVERING—TRADE BUYING—LESS SELLING PRESSURE—FUTURES 26 TO 37 POINTS UP.

New York, April 25.

The New York cotton futures market ruled firm and closed at about the highest level. The market being oversold there was market absence of selling pressure which was recently a daily show. The market opened at a rise of 12 points with May 19.84 on higher Liverpool advices but reacted 4 points from the opening level on scattered selling and at 10-18 a.m. the market registered the lowest level of the session. At this level, there was steady buying by trade interests and shorts were covering unhesitatingly. The market exhibited good undertone for the whole day and closed at about the highest level at a rise of 26 to 31 points. The weekly weather report issued by the Government to-day states that in Carolina and Mississippi wet weather has interfered with planting. In Georgia except Northern portion, seeding has progressed. Conditions in Louisiana have been favourable. Very good progress has been made in Western Arkansas. In Oklahoma planting has been general. The growth in Texas is for the most part good. This report is considered favourable but the forecast is not assuring as rains and cold weather is predicted. Spot cotton prices flared up 40 points to 20.25c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was firm and closed at a rise of 25 to 26 points. Spot cotton prices were raised by 25 points to 19.12c.

The market while entirely depends upon weather developments, it cannot be denied that the technical situation of the market is greately strengthened. The strength of the statistical situation is temporarily ignored owing to the expectations of heavy tenders at New York against May contracts, but if the notices are readily absorbed, prices are likely to improve in the near future.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Hentz:—"Cotton Government weather report mixed cold weather checking progress but only local rains, market seems to be sold out,—immediate future of the market depends on the weather, prefer buying on every decline."

Munds and Winslow:—"Traders market, temporarily higher on covering by shorts. Should decline later if continued favourable weather."

Reuter:—"Market opened firm on higher Liverpool advices and advanced further on trade buying and covering by shorts."

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from New York, dated 24th inst:—

July Highest 19.44. (at about the close) lowest 19.21 (10-18 a.m.)

A. Norden & Co:—

"Weather favourable, Market acts oversold."

NEW YORK.

New York. 10-26 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

	10-20 a.m.
May	19.77
July	19.21
October	19.30
New York. 11.45 a.m.	
May	19.90
July	19.35
October	19.41

NEW YORK COTTON.

	New York, April 24.
May	19.98+.26
July	19.42+.29
October	19.60+.29
December	19.65+.31
January	19.67+.37
Middling Spot	20.25+.40

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

	New York, April 24.
May	19.27+.25
July	19.32+.26
Middling Spot	19.12+.25

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

	New York, April 24. Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	13,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	6,900
Day's Exports to the Continent	1,000

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, April 24.

Demand Bills 484.87

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, April 24.

Coffee, Fair Rio (No. 7, quality), Spot 17-1/2

LIVERPOOL.

PRICES OPEN 4 POINTS LOWER—SCATTERED SELLING—HEAVY COVERING—ABSENCE OF SELLING—FUTURES IRREGULAR 1 POINT LOWER TO 4 POINTS UP—SPOT SALES 6,000 BALES.

Liverpool, April 25.

As anticipated the Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 4 points and a further decline of 4 points was added on scattered selling. In view of the general election coming at the end of the next month and better understanding between employers and employee, the threatened lock-out in Lancashire finds little support There was heavy covering and in the absence of selling the market improved and closed 1 point lower for the near month while distant deliveries closed at a rise of 4 points. Far distant trading month of January 1931 closed 1 point higher at 10.07d. Spot cotton sales amounted to 6,000 Bales and middling American spot prices were raised by 11 points to 10.51d.

Empire Cotton futures closed steady at a rise of 1 to 3 points with May 10.03 and October 10-01. Egyptian cotton futures ruled quiet but steady and closed at a decline of 3 to 5 points. Sakellaridis spot Egyption closed unchanged at 18.10d. per lb.

PRIVATE CABLES.—

Hornby Hemelryk:—"New York cables:—Liquidation old crop about completed." "Light rains have follen in Texas and Oklahoma; cool nights."

Messrs. have received the following telegrams from their Liverpool friends dated 24th April, 1929:—

In reply to their cable re. market opinion they received yesterday evening the following cable from their Mr. W. Ellis Jones:—

"Think market is about the bottom. Would hold purchases."

Messrs. Newall and Clayton have received the following cable from their Liverpool Head Office.

"Weekly weather very favourable, but forecasts of cold in West and rain Central."

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends Messrs. J. H. Springman & Co.:—

"There is more disposition to cover short sales. U. S. Government weekly weather report fairly favourable."

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, April 24. Opening	Closing.
April		10.20—.01
May	10.20	10.24—.01
June		10.19+.01
July	10.19	10.23—
August		10.21+.01
September		10.20+.02
October	10.14	10.19+.02
November		10.17+.02
December		10.18+.03
January	10 11	10.17+.03
Lebruary		10.17+.03
March	10.15	10.21+.01
April		10.22+.04
Middling Spot		10.51+.11

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

	Liverpool, April 24. bales.
Sales at Liverpool	6,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	100

INDIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, April 24.
Scinde, Fully Good	6 76
Scinde, Fine	7.00
Scinde, Superfine	7 25
Bengal, Good	6.50
Bengal, Fully Good	6.75
Benga, Fine	7.00
Oomra, Good	7.25+.15
Oomra, Fully Good	7.55+.15
Oomra, Fine	7.85+.15
Broach, Fully Good	8.60+.10
Broach, Fine	8.85+.10
Broach, Superfine	9.10+.10

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, April 24.
May	17.30—.02
July	17.60—.03
October	17.76—.05
November	17.83—.06
January	18.15—.10
March	18.25—.10
Sakellaridis, F.G.F., Spot	18.10—

LONDON METALS.

	New York, April 24.
Copper, Braziers,	£100
Yellow metal,	£79
Spelter, Hard Indian Erands,	£23-7/8
Corrugated sheets, 24 gauge,	£13-1/2
Tin, English Ingots,	£203-3/4

LONDON EXCHANGES.

	London, April 24.
T T Berlin on London	20.47
T T Amsterdam on London	12.08
T T Brussels on London	34.94
T T Madrid on London	33.75
T T Milan on London	92.63
T T Berne on London	25.31
T T Paris on London	124.15
T T London on Prague	164.00

BOMBAY

PRICES OPEN HIGHER ON FIRM AMERICAN CABLES—GENERAL SELLING ON THREATENED STRIKE LOCAL MILLS—RALLY ON COVERING.

Bombay, April 25.

In sympathy with firm American cables, the local market opened at a rise of Rs. 2|4 with Broach July-August quoted at Rs. 355|8. The negotiations which hitherto continued at a meeting of textile workers and representatives of mills having broken down and the resolution of the Girni Kamgar Union to strike work from Friday influenced selling by local operators and commission houses. The offerings were well taken up at a small decline. Liverpool opened firm to-day at a rise of 13 points, but the market declined to Rs. 353-4 on liquidation. Later on prices improved and rates at 5-30 p.m. closed as under:—

Broach A.-M. 342-4.
Broach J.-A 355-4.
Oomra May 305.
Oomra July 314-8.
Bengal May 245.
Bengal July 255.
Broach J.-A. Highest 356-4, Lowest Rs. 353-4.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, April 25.
April	233.20 plus 1.30
July	227.60 plus 2.00
October	226.10 plus 1.20

YARN AND CLOTH.

	Bombay, April 25.
6-1|2s	0-8-6
10-1|2s	0-9-6
12-1|2s	0-10-0
20-1|2s	0-11-6
Long Cloth	0-15-6

DAILY ROOM RATE

Bombay, April 25.

Bengal 245 May
Bengal 255 July
Broach 343 A./M.
Broach 356 J./A.
Umra 306 May
Umra 315 July

SPOT RATE.

	Bombay, April 25.			
Bengal	—	253	253	245	238
Sind	—	260	255	247	240
Punjab	—	256	251	243	236
Rajputana	—	258	253	245	238
Broach	—	355	350	343	338
P. A.	—	355	350	343	338
Cutch	—	365	360	353	348
Surat	—	430	425	418	413
Rajpipla	—	425	420	413	408
Umra No. 3	318	312	306	296	—
C.P. No. 1	338	332	326	316	—
C.P. No. 2	328	322	316	306	—
Khandesh	—	—	281	271	—
Muthia	—	—	261	251	241

READY COTTON SALES.

100 K. Devchand & Co. Panipat 266
100 K. Devchand & Co. Puura 260
100 K. Devchand & Co. Bodvad 257
100 A. Damodar & Co. Dharwa 291
100 India Cotton & Co. Piparia 261
100 Japan T & Co. Aurangabad 275
100 Tata & Co. Nasurlaganj 290
100 Tata & Co. Nundeci 305
100 G. G. Kesha & Co. Wun 316
200 G. G. Kesha & Co. Wun 309
100 G. G. Kesha & Co. Amraoti 285
100 G. G. Kesha & Co. Sirpur 265
400 G.G. Kesha & Co. Dhurwa 290
200 G. G. Kesha & Co. Shegaon 288
100 Ralli Bros. Gulabpura 247
100 Ralli Bros. Rotak 251
100 Japan T & Co. Purna 276
300 Toyomankwa Nimbahera 275
100 Toyomankwa Jalna 275
200 L. K. Vashanji & Co. Sailu 275
200 Langli & Co. Wardha 358|361
100 Ebrahim Tulshidas Sindi 275
100 Forbes & Ellichpur 305
100 Forbes & Co. Bhavnagar 245
100 Gokuldas Dossa Hansi 251

WHEAT CHICAGO MARKET.

Chicago, April 24.

May per bushel dollars 1.14-3|8 up 1-3|8.
July per bushel dollars 1.18-3|4 up 1-3|8.
Sept. per bushel dollars 1.22-1|4 up 1-7|8.

OILS AND CAKES.

(The Tata Oil Mills Co., Ltd.) Ex Godown, Bombay.

Bombay, April 25.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 561 per ton.
Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 550 per ton.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 116 per ton.

LINSEED OIL.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—Delivery paid May/Aug. 28/6.
Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—Delivery paid Sept/Dec. 29/2-1/4

STOCKS AND SHARES

Rather Erratic Market

LOWER PRICES STIMULATE BUYING

Bombay, April 25.

To-day the local Stock Exchange remained open for trading for one hour only owing to the general meeting of the Association. There was considerable nervousness on reports of possible general strike in the local mills from to-morrow. It is believed in well-informed circles that there is no likelihood of a general strike. However the market opened considerably weaker on long liquidation. At the outset there was some selling out of speculative holdings which resulted in a further decline, but the offerings were well absorbed and prices assumed hardening tendency. Advances of small magnitude were recorded in some active shares, but towards the close the tone was somewhat quiet and prices did not hold the highest. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 790 and after receding to Rs. 785 rallied to Rs. 796 and closed at Rs. 795. Fazal opened at Rs. 720 and shoot up to Rs. 725, but closed at Rs. 721, Pearls opened at Rs. 437. and after declining to Rs. 736 improved to Rs. 742 and finally closed at Rs. 738.

Tata Iron shares opened easy, but soon improved on active support. Defds. opened at Rs. 205 and after relapsing to Rs. 201 firmed upto Rs. 212 and finally closed at Rs. 208, Ordinary shares were steady. Cement shares also ruled steady with a small turnover. Burmahs were very steady. There was further rise in Government Securities on good demand.

The market will be guided by labour developments in the near future and if the general strike is happily averted, chances favour further rise in shares. However, at the moment we advise caution and believe it a safe policy to keep small open interest. The technical situation of the market is good and see no good reason to go short at the moment.

Elphinstone Mill Ordinary shares were sold at Rs. 5-8. E. D Sassoon Ordinary shares were done to-day at As. 8-9. Kasturchand Mill shares opened at Rs. 10 and improved As. 8. Laxmi Cotton Ex D. were done at Rs. 1,510. Sassoon Silks were sold at Rs. 63-4. Central Provinces Rails changed hands at Rs. 96-8. Imperial Bank shares opened at Rs. 1,405 and improved to Rs. 1,407-8. New issues were steady at Rs. 348-12. Baroda Bank shares were in demand at Rs. 76-8. Union Bank shares improved to Rs 3-10-6 after opening at Rs. 3-10. Central Bank shares opened at Rs. 20-14 and improved to Rs. 21. Tata Power Ordinary shares changed hands at Rs. 445. New India Insurance shares were done at Rs. 20-12. Vulcan shares were steady at Rs. 6-12. Scindia shares opened at Rs. 9-15 and recovered to Rs. 10-2. Tata Steel Second Pref. opened at Rs. 73 and advanced one rupee. Tata Constructions were bought at Rs. 50. Bombay Telephone shares opened at Rs. 55-12 and advanced to Rs. 54. New issues of Burma were steady at Rs. 292-8. B. B. Petrols were done at Rs. 4 15-6.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, April 25.

Bombay Dyeing 190; 85; 93; 95.
Century 337; 43; 45; 47; 43.
Colaba 117.
Crescent 125.
Fazul 720; 17; 25; 23; 21.
Indore 385.
Madhowji 36.
Nagpur 461; 67; 68; 71; 68; 67.
New Great 205; 3.
Pearl 437; 36; 42; 40; 38.
Simplex 57; 58; 57.
Swadeshi 411; 16; 16-14; 15.
Burma 785; 83; 86.
Hydro 1127; 31; 30; 32.
Tram 137; 38-2.
Defl. 205; 1; 4; 8; 12; 11; 8; 8-2.
Ord. 58; 57-12; 58-4; 59; 59-8.
Bundi 19-4, 6.
Indian 305; 300; 1; 3; 6; 5; 2.
Katni Ord. 203; 5.
Alcock 260; 58; 61.

SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS.

Bombay, April 25.

Ahmedabad Advance (100) 335.
Apollo 60 nil 4-8.
Assur Veerji (5) nil 1
Barsi (250) 20y 145
Berar Manufacturing (500) 15y 100|4
Bharat (500) 10y 70
Bombay Cotton (200) 201 152-8.
Bombay Dyeing (120) 201 xd. 795.
Bombay Industrial (20) 4
Bradbury (250) Nil 145
Broach Fine Counts 250 nil 35
Century 100 20y xd 343-12.
Central India 100f xd 467-8.
Ceylon 100 nil 22|8
Colaba Land Mil 100 117-8.
Crescent 100 9f 125.
Currimbhoy 250 nil 143|12
David 250 nil 222|8
Dawn 250 10y 495 xd.
E. D. Sassoon United Ord. 0|9|0.
Ebrahim Pabanoy 200 7/8 180
Edward Sassoon 200 200 nil 93|12
Elphinstone 100 nil 7.
Fazulbhoy 250 721-4.
Finlay 100 10y 87/8
Framjee Petit 1,000 nil 200
Gokak 100 2|8 122|8
Gold Mohur 100 nil 100
Hindustan 1,000 100y 1700
Indian Bleaching, etc. 100 10f 236-4.
Indian Manufacturing 1,000 75 1225
Indore Malwa 100 15|12f 385.
Jamshed 250 nil 20
Jam Ranji Singhji 1,000 100y 1600
Kastoorchand 10 nil 10-8.
Khandesh 1,000 50f 2300
Khatau Makanji 100 nil 73-12.
Kohinoor 10|3|10 181-4.
Laxmi Cotton 250 15 x.d. 1,465.
Madho Rao Scindia 100 nil 7
Madhowji Dharamsi 100 nil 36/4
Madras United 250 7/8i 445
Manockjee Petit 1,000 20y 975
Mathradas 50 nil 20
Meyer Sassoon 100 nil 73|12
Minerva 80 nil 78
Morarji Gokuldas 1000 nil 1100
Model Mills Nagpur 250 nil 86/4
Mysore 50 plus 21 xd. 165
New City of Bombay 100 nil 77/8
New Great Eastern 200 10y 203-12.
Osmanshahi 75 2/4y 50
Pearl 210 19f 458-12.
Phoenix 100 30y xd. 342-8.
Premier 10 nil 5|8
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil 8/8
Sassoon and Alliance Silk 50 5|8 63|12
Sholapur 1000 10f 5390.
Simplex 200 nil 57/8
Sir Shapurji Broacha 100 nil 7
Swadeshi 100 20f xd 415.
Swan Mills 25 nil 85.
Tata Mills 25 nil 40.
Vishnu Cotton 500 4/1 X.D. 2170
Western India Spinning 1,000 9 940

BANKS.

Bank of India 50|2 8f 102|8
Baroda 500 0|8 76|8
Central 250 21.
Eastern £5 xd. 87|8
Imperial 500 40f xd 1407-8.
Imperial Contributory 125 10f 348-12.
Union 5|11 3-10-6.
P. & O. Bank £10 10f 120

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland 10/0/0 54f 19/6
Central India Mining 7/8
Gwalior Cement 70 10y 98
Indian Cement 220 nil 306/4
New India Assurance 5 1y 20-12.
Katni Cement Ord 105 10 205.
Punjab Cement 100 nil 11-4.
Shahabad Cement 100 7y 155
Shivrajpur 20 2|11 xd 19-8.
United Cement 100 6y 84

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantej 400 31/11/6f 775
Amritsar Patti 100 3/10/0f 120/8
Central Provinces 96.
Dhond Baramati 100 2/11/6 98
Gujarat 100 2/4/3f 81
Hoshiarpur Doab 100 4/12/6y 90
Larkhana 100 1f 86
Mandra Bhon 90 1/15/2f 70/8
Mymensingh 100 2/11/6f 98
Pachora Jamner 100 2/4 8f 85/4
Sialkot Narrowal 100 2/4/3 90
Sara Sirajgunj 100 2/6/9f 95
Sind Light 100 5/7 135
Tapty Valley xd. 257/8
Upper Sind 100 nil 85

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric 100 6, 8y 127/ xd.
Surat Electric O. 100 5/7y 130
Andhra Valley Ordy 10,0002 572-8.
Bombay Tramway Ord. XD 138/2
Tata Hydro Electric 1000 10f xd. 1132-8.
Tata Power 70,000 nil 450
Karachi Electricity 100 2/4i 143|12
Poona Electricity 100 7y 137/8

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort 475 10y 130
Harvey and Sabapathy 500 80+20 1185
Indian Cotton 125 17/8y 212/8
Manmad Manufacturing 250 20 265
New Berar 500 70y 797/8
New Mofussil 400 30y 500
New Prince of Wales 500 20y 410
Volkart U. P. 500 30y 480

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

B. I. G. Insurance 10 nil 4/12
Bombay Life Assurance 20 1/4y 45
Empire of India Life 100 30|52 1995.
Jupitar General Insurance Ord. 11/4 10-3.
New India Assurance 6-y 20-12.
Oriental Government Securities Life 100 100d 1995.
Vulcan 10 0/8/0y 7
Industrial & Prudential 6 0/5/0y 11

MISCELLANEOUS.

Attock Oil 1 nil 30
Attock Oil 1 nil 30
Belapur Co. 50 nil 16

BULLION.

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Asso. Ltd.)

SILVER.

Bombay, April 25.

London Ready 25-12.
London Forward 25-12.
American Cent 55-13
China Opening 2-6-4, Closing 2-6-3.
Ready 58-8.
Chaitra Opening 58-5, Closing 58-6.
Vaisakh Opening 58-7, Closing 58-8.
Jeth 58-10.
Teji-mandi:—
Vaisakh 0-8-0.
Jeth 0-13-0.

GOLD.

Bombay, April 25.

Chaitra Ready 21-7.
Vaisakh 21-7-6.
National City 21-9.
Narayan Manor 21-8-3.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, April 25.

	Ready Ready. Red leafy. Average.	
Bengal Superfine	265	
Bengal Fine	260	
Bengal F. G.	235	220/30
Sindh Punjab Fine	260	
Sindh-Punjab F. G.	250	220/30
Warcha-Hingt. Fine	315	305
Nagpur Savner Fine	320	310
Yeotmal Fine	310	300
Arvi Fine	310	285
Amraoti Fine	300	285
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	300	270
Mulkapur Fine	290	260
Khandesh Fine	275	245
Muthia Fine	265	260
Muthia F.G.	260	220/30
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S.	330	285
Purna F.G.G.S.	310	280
Parbhani/Sailu F.G.G.S.	305	280
Indore/Ujjain Fine	300	285/310
Burwah Sanavad Fine	305	280
		Old.
Westerns M. G.		505
Cambodia	390	
Miraj/Sangli		340
Compta Good		340
Jinja	500	
Busoga	510	

DAILY COTTON ARRIVALS

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	Since 1st September This	Year
Khandesh	1,065	348,276	
Central India	2,576	341,213	
Barsi and Nagar	370	224,046	
Hyderabad.Gaorani	722	79,034	
Berar	4,590	636,399	
Central Provinces	1,353	346,956	
Total Oomras	10,666	2,055,691	
Dholera	1,915	1,466,81	
N. W. Provinces		59,395	
Rajputana	613	3,[illegible]02	
Sind-Punjab	1,552	102,126	
Broach	1,833	172,610	
Coompta and Dharwar	1,524	43,714	
Westerns-Northerns	506	22,052	
Cocoanada		1	
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		12,389	
Persian		1,610	
American		4,408	
Egyptian and African		46,561	
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		10	
Total	18,609	2,656,650	

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 18th April

In full.pressed Bales	Yesterday	This Year. Yesterday	This year.
Europe		3,814	620,891
Japan and China		11,699	1,163,581
Coast Ports			14,157
Up-country by Rail			75,067
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan			16,627
Total		15,513	1,890,313

Bombay Safe Deposit U. P. Paid 200 40y 510
Bombay Steam Co. Ordy. 250 12 by 210
Bombay Uganda 80 nil 24|4
B Burma T Corporation 125 786-4.
Burma Corp. 10 As. 6+1 11|12
Jost Engineering 50, 54-13|8, 18/
Kemp 200 15 197|8
Mackenzie Saw Mills 100 180
Port Canning, 1,000 45 632|8
Scindia Steam 9/14
Tata Construction 30 4y 50.
Tata Iron Defd 208-2.
Tata Iron Ord 59 8.

DEBENTURES.

Bombay Telephone 50 1y 114
Assur Veerji Mills B. 7 (F. T.) 94
Bombay Steam T 8 p.c. 105
Bombay Telephone 50 1y 114
Kastoorchand Mills T. 7 (F. T.) 86
Kohinoor Mills T. 7 103
Tata Hydro B. 8 110
Tata Steel B. 7 p.c. £104
Tata Power 7.1/2 p.c. 103
Andhra Valley 7 1/2 p.c. £105
Andhra Valley B. 8 104
Apollo Mills B. 7.8 F. T. 100 4/13
British Burma Petroleum 81 4-13.

Clearance Sale OF SHOES

SEVERAL thousand pairs of Ladies, Childrens and Gents Shoes including a number of new lines shall be cleared this week on big reductions.

Call early to pick up bargains

KAZI

DAWAR H. KAZI & Co

249, Hornby Road, - - Bombay.

LONDON SILVER.

London, April 24.

Silver.—Market is quiet,
Spot 25-3/4
Forward 25-3/4

LONDON GOLD.

London, April 24.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4/4/10-1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, April 24.

Interest, Day to Day Loans	4-3/8 p.c.
Interest, 7 Dalys' market Loans	4.1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months	5-5/32 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months	5.9/32 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	5-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	6-1/4 p.c.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, April 24.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63-1/2 lb. Cargoes.—
Shipment sellers April 43/6
Barletta Russo, per 63-1/2 lb. Cargoes.—
Shipment sellers Apl/May 42/
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels.—
Shipment sellers April 45/
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi, Parcels.—
No offerings.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, April 24.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, C. and F. Calcutta.—
July/Sept. per cwt 12/
Oct/Dec. per cwt. 12/1-1/2
C. and F. Bombay.—
July/Sept. per cwt 12/1.1/4
C. and F. Karachi.—
July/Sept. per cwt 12/1.3/4

LONDON RUBBER.

London, April 24.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb Spot 10-3/16 sellers

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, April 24.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton.—
Shipment sellers Apl/May £8/7/6
Castorseed, Bombay, ton.—
Shipment sellers Apl/May £18/6/3
Rapessed, Toria, ton.—
Shipment Continent paid Apl/May £18/11/3

LINSEED.

London, April 24.

Linseed Calcutta, ton.—
Shipment sellers Apl/May £18/0/0
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Shipment sellers May/June £18/0/0
Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F., ton.—
Shipment Hull sellers Apl/May £15/16/3
Linseed, Bombay, ton.—
Shipment sellers Apl/May £18/16/3

SUGAR & WHEAT.

Messrs. Newall and Clayton have received the following cable from their Head Office dated April 24:—

"Quotations.:—

Sugar September 2.03 cents.
Sugar December 2.09 cents.
Wheat May 1.14-1|2 dollars.
Wheat July 1.18 5|8 dollars.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, April 24.

Chartered Bank of India, A. and C.	£19-1/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£134
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£9-1/2
National Bank	£50
Eastern Bank	£6-3/4
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	£88-3/8
Conversion Loan	£77-1/4
Indian Loan 5-1/2 p.c.	£101-3/8
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p.c.	£52-1/2
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	58-3/4
Indian Stock 3-1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan	£68-3/4
Consols	£54-7/8
War Loan 5 p.c.	103
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	£93

(For other Commercial news see page [illegible] 11.)

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CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms :—CASH with order

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED by European firm Millstores SALESMAN for country Mills. Expert knowledge sizing materials essential. Apply with particulars to Box. No. 2276 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle" A 32120.

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Wireless, Telegraph and Station Master's Courses Railway Fare and Boarding arrangements. Apply for Prospectus and Application form enclosing two anna stamps—ROYAL WIRELESS & TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, Delhi. R1556

WANTED—AGENTS for sale of "Bombay Chronicle" at Mahableshwar and Simla Apply Terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," P. O. Box 322, Bombay.

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET.

FOR any community, ROOMS with individual water supply and electric lights to be let at Lower Parel near B. B. & C. I. Railway Station in Cassam Mitha's new buildings at low rents. Apply at the premises or Mohtaji Gulamhusein & Co. AIMILA AUTOMOBILE CO., Simpsons Road, Opp. Marine Lines Station, Bombay. R1500

PROFESSIONS.

CONSULT for all problems regarding fortune if you find yourself in a domestic, official or personal difficulty. I will do all I can to help you at a reasonable charge PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune-teller and Evil Counteracter, Empire Bldg., Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT.

WE have made a Specialty of TUITIONS by POST in Ladies', Gentlemen's, Military etc. Great opportunity to those who cannot come to Bombay. TAILORING COLLEGE, Santa Cruz, Bombay. R1563

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Lipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,

Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. No. 21934

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 58-0-
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF ELECTRICAL MATERIAL FOR CONVERSION OF COACHES FROM SIMPLE TO PARALLEL BLOCK SYSTEM OF TRAIN LIGHTING.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. RAILWAY, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of the above-mentioned material.

2. The prescribed form of tender, with drawings and conditions on which tenders will be received, can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores, at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 5 per form, which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form, and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for the supply of Electrical Material for conversion of Coaches from simple to parallel block system of train lighting". Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 5th June, 1929.

4. The result of the tenders will be notified in the "Indian Trade Journal."

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G.I.P. Railway.

23rd April, 1929. 32125

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF WOOD SCRAP.

THE AGENT, G.I.P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the purchase of the following which will be available at the Branch Stores Depot, Matunga, Bombay, during the period ending 31st March 1930:—

(1) Teakwood scrap (Firewood)
(2) Teakwood sawn scrap of sizes.
(3) Timbers scrap other than teakwood.
(4) Dealwood packing cases and crates.

2. Separate tender forms for each of the above, giving particulars and conditions on which tenders will be received, can be had from the Railway's Controller of Stores, Parel, Bombay, on payment of Re. 1 per form, which amount will not be returned. The tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form, and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for the purchase of teakwood scrap (Firewood), teakwood sawn scrap of sizes, timbers scrap other than teakwood, or dealwood packing cases and crates" as the case may be. Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office upto 3 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd May, 1929.

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G.I.P. Railway.

23rd April, 1929. 32126

PUBLIC NOTICES.

VANITA VISHRAM.

Bombay, 15th April 1929.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Association will be held at the Vanita Vishram Building at Shandhurst Road, Girgaon, Bombay, on the 27th day of April, 1929, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), when the sub-joined Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution, viz.:—

"That the persons named in the list hereto annexed and marked "A" be added to the number of Ordinary Members of the Association under clause 15 of the Articles of Association of the Vanita Vishram."

Should the above resolution be passed by the requisite majority it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a further Extraordinary General Meeting and such meeting will be held on the 11th day of May 1929 at the same place and at the same time, for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, confirming such resolution as a Special Resolution accordingly.

By Order of the Managing Council.
H. M. MEHTA,
Hon. Secretary.

NOTE:—The list of the proposed Ordinary Members of the Association is fixed on the Notice Board at the Registered Office of the Association and is open for inspection.

32133

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. "SHUNKO MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 25th April, from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the date of discharge. No survey will be held on cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, the Marine Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claims are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V., by the Grace of God of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of JAMNADAS SHAMJI BAXI, late of Bombay Hindu Zarola Bania inhabitant, lately a Clerk .....Deceased.

Bai DURLABH, widow of Jamnadas Shamji Baxi, of Bombay, Hindu Zarola Bania inhabitant, residing at Khanderao Wadi, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON MARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Twelfth day of April in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine and in the nineteenth year of our Reign.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Registrar.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) K. M. TALYARKHAN.

The 12th day of April, 1929.
Messrs. MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

32136

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai MANEKBAI MUNCHERSHAW SETNA has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, and not to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece of land containing an area of 737 sq. yds. or thereabouts situate on and being Plot No. 637 of the Dadar Matunga Estate of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay, bounded on the North East by Plot No. 635 of the said Estate agreed to be leased to the Zoroastrian Building Society Limited, on the South East by Plot No. 643 of the said Estate agreed to be leased to the Zoroastrian Building Society Limited on the South West by Plot No. 638 of the said Estate agreed to be leased to the Zoroastrian Building Society, Limited, and on the North West by a Road sixty feet in width which piece of land bears New Survey No. 1109 part and Cadastral Survey No. 658|10, Matunga Division together with the buildings thereon, consisting partly of a main building of a ground floor and one upper floor and partly of an out-building consisting of a ground floor only, and which premises are assessed by the Municipality under F Ward No 6836 (20), Street No. 403 S.

Dated this 25th day of April, 1929.

A. B. SUTARIA,
For Messrs. Dastur and Co.
Purchaser's Attorneys.

32132

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

IN INSOLVENCY,
No. 184 of 1921.

Re: EBRAHIM SOLEMAN SALEHJEE & CO.

Exparte: The Official Assignee.

To

(1) A. E. SALEHJEE, address unknown, (2) AHMED MAHOMED PAREKH, address unknown, (3) ABDULLA MAHOMED JACOB MUKARDAM, address unknown, (4) Bai MATI, widow of Nensi Munji of Jam Khambalia, (5) BARAJLAL JEWANDAS, address unknown, (6) DEWJI BABAR MAMSA of Variav (7) ESUFF ISMAIL MANSUR of Rander, (8) HAJI EBRAHIM ISMAIL TARAWAH & CO. of Mauritius, (9) HAJI EBRAHIM ISMAIL TARAWAH & CO. of Surat, (10) HAJI SULEMAN ESUFF MAPARA of Variav, (11) ISMAIL AMAD PARAK of Natal, (12) KHOJA SALEH MAHOMED DHARAMSI, address unknown, (13) MANILAL KHUSAL MUKARDAM, address unknown, (14) NOOR MAHOMED DHOSABHAI of Surat, (15) NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Bombay, (16) SHAH KHEMJI VELJI, address unknown, (17) SHAH NANDLAL SHIVJI, address unknown, (18) THAKUR VALLABJI RAMJI, address unknown, (19) THAKUR RAGHAVJI GOBINDJI, address unknown, (20) HAJI MAHOMED HAJI ISMAIL & CO. of Bombay.

Creditors mentioned in the schedule of the Bombay Branch of the abovenamed insolvent firm.

Take notice that the further public examination of the members of the abovenamed insolvent firm is fixed before the Registrar-in-Insolvency, High Court, Calcutta, for MONDAY, the 29th day of April, 1929, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. If you wish to take part in the said examination you must first file your claim supported by affidavit in the undersigned's office and then attend at the time and place abovementioned.

Official Assignee of Calcutta.

10, Old Post Office Street,
Calcutta, the 22nd April, 1929.

32134

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTIFICATION BY HIS MAJESTY'S HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE, APPELLATE SIDE, BOMBAY.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the High Court Vakils' Examination in future will be replaced by the Advocates' Examination which is to be held by the Bombay Bar Council. All concerned are hereby informed that correspondence on that subject should in future be addressed to the Secretary, Bar Council, High Court, Bombay, and not to the Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side, Bombay.

It is further notified that persons who pass the Advocates' Examination to be held this year will be eligible for the District Pleaders' Sanads.

S. TALMAKY.
For Registrar.
High Court, Appellate Side,
Bombay 24th April, 1929.

32124

AUCTION SALE

Messrs. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF BANK AND OFFICE FURNITURE.

Under instructions from the Liquidators of the Karachi Bank Ltd. (in voluntary liquidation), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 26th instant at 3-30 P.M. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at Examiner Press Building, Medows Street, Fort.

Bank and office furniture, such as "Godrej" safe on stand, C quality size about 47" x 27" x 26" writing tables, cup-boards, wall-clock, large counter, counter chairs, filing steel cup-boards, copying press, partion screens, benches, teapoys, stools, arm-chairs, E. ceiling and table fans, prolectograph machine, notice and sign boards, collapsible iron doors, etc., etc.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF BROACH COTTON (DAMAGED BY FIRE)

Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will (TO-MORROW), SATURDAY, the 27th instant at 3-30 P.M. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on account of the concerned:—

2 full-pressed bales Broach Cotton (damaged by fire).

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE DIAMOND EMERALD, PEARL AND RUBY ORNAMENTS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Lambert, Solicitors and on account and at the risk of the pledgers Odhavji Anandji and Vithaldas Odhavji & Co., Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will, on THURSDAY, the 2nd May next at 3-30 P.M. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:—

Ornaments such as diamond and emeralds bracelets, pendant, necklaces, diamond and ruby nose-rings, ear and collar buttons, diamond rings, pearl necklaces and collars with diamond and ruby, pearl cadas, raifuls, bangles with green stones, studs with diamond, pearl strings, etc., etc.

The above will be on view 2 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF CAP SHOP AT BHINDI BAZAR, PYDHONI.

By order of the mortgagees-in-possession Messrs. Jamahomed Rahim and Sons and on account and at the risk of Yusuf Moossa and Sons, the Mortgagors, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by public auction on SUNDAY, the 28th APRIL, 1929, at 3 P.M. (S. T.), shop No. 89 at Bhindi Bazar (Pydhoni), the following in suitable lots:—

One lot Turkish, Fur and various other kinds of Caps, Fur Cloth, Machinery pertaining to Caps, shop furniture, etc., etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF IRON FACTORY CARRIED ON IN THE NAME OF JAFFERBHAI DATTOO INCLUDING ALL MACHINERY, FURNITURE, ETC., ETC. AS A GOING CONCERN.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

O. O. C. J.

Suit No. 311 of 1928.

Motiji Umaji and Co. Plaintiffs.
Versus.
Khoja Alimahomed Jafferbhai Dattoo & Co. ..... Defds.

And

Vithoba Govind Gandhi & Ganpat Vithoba More Carrying on business in the name of Narayan Balshet & Co. Applicants.

Messrs. Gandhi & Co. Auctioneers will under instructions from Mr. Ganpat Vithoba More, Receiver appointed by the High Court in the above suit, and in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Judge's Order dated 9th April 1929, sell by public auction the undermentioned Iron Factory with all its Machinery, Furniture etc., as a going Concern, on Saturday the 27th April 1929 at 4 P.M. (S. T.) at the premises of the Factory at Duncan Road near Two Tanks:—

One Iron Factory carried on in the name of Jafferbhoy Dattoo, at Duncan Road, near Two Tanks, including all its Machinery, such as electric Motor of 20 H.P., Lathe Machines, Drill Machine Shaping Machine, Mining Machine, Plaining Machine, Slating Machine, Turning Machine, Anvils, Kilns, Shaftings, Pullies, Tools, etc., etc. as a going Concern.

A deposit of 25 percent will be required at the time of sale.

COTTON MARKET FLUCTUATIONS AND DOCUMENT OF DESTINY

TO KNOW THE FUTURE RESULT purchase PROFESSOR SHAH'S SPECIAL COTTON FORECAST, charge only Rs. 125. Weekly Cotton forecast, charge only Rs. 10. Monthly Cotton forecast, charge only Rs. 30.

WHOLE LIFE HISTORY is predicted by examining PALM.

Special accommodation for Ladies.

(KALBADEVI ROAD), opposite Grain and Seeds Brokers' Association (Alshi's Patia) on 2nd Floor, BOMBAY No. 2.

N.B.—Life Member's charge Rs. 500 only once—Life Member is entitled to get all forecasts free of charge for whole life time.

NEW INDIA ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Capital Authorised	Rs.	6,00,00,000
„ Subscribed	„	3,56,05,275
„ Paid-up	„	74,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS	„	1,27,80,246

Insure now, before you suffer loss.

Fire, Life, Marine, Burglary, Motor Car.

Personal Accident, All Risks (Jewellery) Etc., Etc.

Call at the Office,
Central Bank Building,
Esplanade Road:
General Manager R. J. DUFF

VIRILE TONIC

Ananga Probha Yakuti.

This Yakuti is prepared from Indigenous drugs and guarantees its users against Lowered Vitality, the defects of the age, Functional Incapacity etc. Price:—a phial of 30 Tills, Rs. 10 ten. Raj Vaidya Narayanji Keshavji, Head Office:—Jamnagar, (Kathiawar) Branch:—393, Kalbadevi Rd., Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
6-30 and 10 P. M.
SEE and HEAR
REGINALD DENNY'S
FIRST TALKING PICTURE
RED HOT SPEED
A Comedy with 50 per cent. Talking
A merry, rollicking tale of motor trouble and heart trouble.
A UNIVERSAL TALKING PICTURE

EMPIRE THEATRE
At 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
CLANCY'S KOSHER WEDDING
Starring
GEORGE SIDNEY
(of Cohen and Kelly's Fame)
and all Star Cast.
A Comedy Smash!
Flush on the Funny Bone

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TWICE NIGHTLY: 6-30 & 10 p. m
THE FAMOUS MUSICIAN
OTTO HARTRATH
Novel & Astounding Musical Demonstrations in conjunction with Cinema
CAMEO KIRBY
featuring
JOHN GILBERT
See what happens when a gambler stakes his soul on a Lovely Woman.

THE CAPITOL
AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
THE LAST NIGHT
By Special Request
The Picture that has broken all records.
THE FLAG LIEUTENANT
10 PARTS
featuring
The Foremost Star of Britain
HENRY EDWARDS
and the beautiful
DOROTHY SEACOMBE
The most inspiring epic of the Navy full of Patriotic Thrills.
WITH SPECIAL MUSIC.

FROM TO-MORROW
The YELLOW LILY
featuring
BILLIE DOVE.

Make : : : Your Money : Work for You.

YOU can secure a neat safe, holding both coins and notes by becoming a SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITOR with us. We retain the key and as often as you bring it to us, the safe is opened and the contents deposited in your name.

The man on a small salary, who can save but a small amount each month, will find this an admirable plan.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

SHIPPING

P.&O. British India.

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. & O SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1929			
27 Apr.	Nalderaa ..	All	16,088
4 May	Viceroy of India ..	vessels	19,000
11 „	Mantuaa ..		10,946
18 „	Kaisar-i-Hind ..	will	11,518
25 „	Narkundaa ..		16,572
1 June	Macedonia ..	now	11,000
8 „	Moreaa ..		10,954
15 „	Razmak ..	sail	10,602
22 „	Mooltana ..		20,847
29 „	Rawalpindi ..	direct	16,619
6 July	Rajputanaa ..		16,588
13 „	Mantua ..	from	10,946
20 „	Malojaa ..		20,837
27 „	Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	11,518
3 Aug.	Ranpuraa ..		16,601
10 „	Macedonia ..		11,120
17 „	Naldera ..	without	16,088
24 „	Razmak ..		10,602
31 „	Malwaa ..	transhipment	11,000
7 Sept.	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
14 „	Narkundaa ..		16,572
21 „	Rajputana ..		16,518
28 „	Moreaa ..		10,946
5 Oct.	Viceroy of India ..	at	19,000
12 „	Mantua ..	Aden	10,946
19 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
26 „	Razmak ..		10,602

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

a Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail steamer during the period, commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June, 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P.&O. Special Train across France in both directions ..	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back ..	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1929 3 p. m.		
18th Apr.	Domala ..	8441
25th July	Dumana ..	8427
15th Aug.	Domala ..	8442

These two vessels are one class ships Fares as follows:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth	A £64	£112
	B £60	£105
	C £56	£98

P & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date About 1929		
11 A.M.		
26th April	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
5th May	Sydney Maru	Straits & Japan.
10th „	Rajputana ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
20th „	Mirzapore ..	Straits China and Japan.
24th „	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.
29th „	Alipore ..	Straits China and Japan.
7th June.	Ranpura ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
21st „	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN COLOMBO MADRAS CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1929		
26th April	Vasna ..	Busreh via Karachi.
27th „	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi
29th „	Vita ..	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvi.
1st May	Elora ..	Mombasa.
1st „	Barjora ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
8th „	Karagola ..	East & South Africa.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings of Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs.-Fridays, and Saturdays every week. The departure of the Karachi-Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs.- Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road Fort, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
aTottori Maru ..	5973	17 Apl.	27April.
Kashima Maru ..	10000	....	@1 May
aYamagata Maru	3807	20 Apl.	30April.
Awa Maru ..	6028	30 „	14 „
Hakone Maru ..	10500	....	@15 „
aBengal Maru ..	5396	16 May	28 „
Suwa Maru ..	10700	....	29 „
aHakodate Maru	5303	20 May	2 June.
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	....	@12 „

aDo not carry passengers,
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave. Colombo	Arrive. Marseille
Kitano Maru ..	8000	2 May	20 May
Haruna Maru ..	10500	16 „	2 June
Kamo Maru ..	8000	30 „	17 „

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons	From Hong-Kong.	From Kobe.
Siberia Maru ..	20000	15 May	22 May
Taiyo Maru ..	22000	29 „	6 June.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams:—"YUSEN."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi, via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co., Agents.
Ballard Estate Bombay

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular Lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Ask for Cocoanut Brand only. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. For free particulars write to:

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.

Agents:—Kemp and Co., Charni Road, Bombay; J. Tirath and Co., Bunder Road, Karachi.
Tele. Address: "Ulcer", Kandi.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN

B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,
136-197, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

BANKING.

Imperial Bank of India.

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.
BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

	Rs.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL	11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND	5,22,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	5,62,50,000

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.

LOCAL BRANCHES
Byculla Branch—Bellasis Road.
Mandvi Branch—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road Branch—Junction Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

LONDON OFFICE—22, Old Broad Street, London, E.C. 2.

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at interest.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for Safe Custody, Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions. The purchase and sale of Government Securities undertaken at all Branches for the public generally.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Sterling and Rupee Letters of Credit Issued.

Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney etc, may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay), Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS.
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,00
RESERVE FUND	86,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.,

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen.
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	105,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	Seattle
Bombay	London	Singapore
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Shimonosaka
	Lyons	Sourabaya
Calcutta	Manila	San Francisco
Canton	Marunouchi	Shanghai
Changchun	Nagasaki	Samarang
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Humburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Pekin	Tsingtau
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu,	Rio de Janeir	
Kai Yuan		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. opened for approved customers an interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO,
Manager.

BUDDHA AND BUDDHISM.

THE LIFE AND TEACHINGS OF BUDDHA. By A. Dharmapala, 3rd Edition. As. 12 To subscribers of "I.R." As. 8.

DHAMMAPADA. Text in Devanagari with notes, introduction and translation. Not a saying or a maxim about the (Buddha's, Dhamma is omitted in this book. Rs. 2.

HEAVEN AND HELL IN BUDDHIST PERSPECTIVE. By Dr. Bimala Charan Law. With a foreword by the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Ronaldshay. Rs. 4.

THE BUDDHIST CONCEPTION OF SPIRITS. By Dr. Bimala Charan Law. With a foreword by Dr. S. Krishnaswami Aiyangar. Rs. 3.

THE LIFE AND WORK OF BUDDHAGOSHA. By Dr. Bimala Charan Law. With a foreword by Mrs. C. A. F. Rhys Davids, M.A., Rs. 9.

WOMEN IN BUDDHIST LITERATURE. By Bimala Charan Law, Ph.D., M.A., B.L. Rs. 2.

ASOKA. By J. M. Macphail. Rs. 1-4

GOTAMA BUDDHA. By K. J. Saunders, M.A., Rs. 1-4.

SAMKHYA SYSTEM By Dr. A. B. Keith. Rs. 1-4.

THE HEART OF BUDDHISM. By K. J. Saunders, M.A. Rs. 1-4.

THE BUDDHA AND HIS DOCTRINE. By C. T. Strauss. The book gives a popular account of the Buddha's life and doctrine in its original purity, drawn from the oldest accessible documents. Rs. 2-10.

THE MESSAGE OF THE BUDDHA. By Prof. T. L. Vaswani. As. 8.

LORD BUDDHA AND HIS DOCTRINE. By Dr. K. B. Bose. Rs. 2-4.

LIGHT OF ASIA. By Sir Edwin Arnold. Sup. Edn. Rs. 3-6.

DO. Cheap Popular Edition Rs. 1-8.

If you have never seen the "Indian Review", send postage stamps for annas four only to G. A. Natesan and Co., Madras, for a free specimen copy.

G. A. NATESAN AND CO.,
Publishers, Madras.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Hummam Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden and Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL Rs. 2,78,200.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

A Road

to perfect health can very easily be secured by going through

KAMSHASTRA

A book of 150 pages sent gratis and Post free.

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy.
Jamnagar, (Kathiawar.)

Cook EASY

Fully Illustrated Catalogue FREE

Annapurna Cooker Co.,
Bg. Basavangudi, Bangalore.
Bombay Agents:—
Mafatlal Vanmalidas & Co.,
Girgaum Back Road.

INSURANCE.

Western India LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD. Satara City.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per 1000 p.a. W. Life End	
Rs. 22-1/2	Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993.
(2) Total Undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

For agency and other particulars ease apply.

THE East AND West INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in LifeInsurance

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Several new attractive plans.

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions.

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the:—
SECRETARIES Bombay.

IF YOU HAVE AN AMBITION TO EARN
Rs. 60/- to Rs. 300/- p.m
JOIN THE AGENCY-FORCE OF:

BHARAT INSURANCE CO., LD. ESTD. 1896.

A PURELY INDIAN POPULAR....PROGRESSIVE AND PROFITABLE to both THE POLICY-HOLDERS and AGENTS

Advantages of BHARAT Agency:—
1 LIBERAL Remuneration to right persons.
2 Free training to new men with guarantee of success.
3 Help to the Agent to enable him to increase his income.

Apply Sharp to:—
THE SECRETARY, BOMBAY BRANCH,
Commissariat Building,
Hornby Road Fort, BOMBAY.

THE **Bombay Life** ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.,
(Established in India 1908)

It will be worth your while to obtain a copy of the Prospectus of the 'BOMBAY LIFE' before insuring your life elsewhere.

Excellent prospects to Agents

For particulars please write to—
S. B. CARDMASTER,
Manager.

73-75, Apollo Street, Bombay.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH
For Your Clothes
why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors
Araujo Fernandes & Co.
Merchant Tailors,
Princess Street BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY

Life Assurance Co., Ltd.

RESULTS of the TRIENNIUM ended 31st December, 1927.

PROFITS Rs. 77,94,716.

INCREASED BONUSES DECLARED,

Rs. 25 per Rs. 1,000 per annum under LIFE POLICIES

Rs. 20 per Rs. 1,000 per annum under ENDOWMENT POLICIES

No matter how much life assurance you carry at present IT WILL PAY YOU to take A NEW POLICY from the ORIENTAL now.

Thousands do so Every Year and are satisfied.

For full particulars apply to:—
H. EDWIN JONES, F.F.A., A.I.A., Manager, Oriental Buildings, Bombay, or to any of the Company's Branches.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT Co., Ltd.

25% of the Premium refunded as Bonus. Funds about Rs. 2½ Lakhs.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 to As. 8 per month. Active and Honest Agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Mazgaon, BOMBAY, 10.

Insure with the Pioneers of Life Assurance work in Bengal.

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, LTD. (Est. 1891)

No Share-holders No Capitalists.

TRUSTEE — GOVT. OFFICIAL TRUSTEE.

Claims paid over Rs. 550,000
Insurance fund over Rs. 400,000

Compare with others its GREAT AGE, SECURITY, Management and Absolutely the lowest rates.

CASH BONUS in the shape of difference of premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars apply to:—
P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L., Secretary, 309, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA
AGENCY APPLICATIONS INVITED.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber .....

Address .....

Register No. .....

Date of paper..... Time of delivery.....

The Bengalee

(ESTD. 1858.)

(Organ of Indian Nationalism).

THE OLDEST INDIAN DAILY PAPER OF CALCUTTA.

It is published daily except Mondays and Circulate throughout India.

As an advertising medium the "Bengalee" is second to none in the Indian Press.

CITY & SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

The S.S. Mooltan with the English mails of April 11, due at 6 a.m.
Schools CoCmmittee Meeting, 3-30 p.m. (B. T.)

SATURDAY, April 27.

S.S. Naldera with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.
Indian Merchants' Chamber, Quarterly meeting, 3 p.m.

MONDAY, April, 29.

Intermediate Examination in Science Results, University Hall, 2 p.m.

F WARD D. C. C.

A meeting of the Council of Management of the F Ward District Congress Committee will be held at the Committee's Office, Kawarana Building Poibavdi, Parel, tomorrow (Saturday) at 7-30 p.m. (S. T.)

'THE BOMBAY SCHOOLS COM-' MITTEE.

An adjourned meeting of the Schools Committee of the Corporation will be held at the Corporation Hall to-day (Friday) at 3-30 p.m. (B. T.) to consider the remaining business from the Committee's April Agenda.

HAJ INQUIRY COMMITTEE

The Chairman and Members of the Haj Inquiry Committee are now on their way to Karachi and will stay there till after the departure of the last pilgrim ship. The office of the Committee in Karachi will be in the library of the Old Judicial Commisioner's Court on Macleod Road.

ADDRESS TO SETH HAJI ADAM NOORANI.

The members of the Cutchi Memon Jamat will present an address to its President Seth Haji Adam Haji Osman Noorani on eve of his departure for pilgrimage to Holy Mecca after 28 years of service to the community at Memon Moholla, to-day at 9 p.m. (B. T.)

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following is a statement showing the mortality from 6 a.m. of 24th April 1929,, to 6 a.m. of 25th April 1929.

Smallpox 16 attacks and 1 death. Plague 1 death. Influenza 2 deaths. Total mortality this day last year born) 88.

Total mortality this day last year was 98.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails for Colombo, the Straits Settelments, China, Japan and Australia per s.s. "Mooltan" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m. on Friday the 26th April.

Mails for Kenya Colony and Uganda per extra s.s. "Ellora" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Wednesday the 1st prox.

2. Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion and Madagascar Ports will also be forwarded by this steamer.

INDIAN STATES PEOPLES CONFERENCE.

A meeting of the Reception Committee of the Indian States Peoples Conference was held at the Servants of India Society's Home on Tuesday the 23rd instant at 6 p.m. when Prof. G. R. Abhyankar presided. Mr. C. Y. Chintamani was unanimously elected the President of the next session of the Conference. The meeting fixed 25th and 26th May as the dates of the session. Mr. Chintamani has accepted the above invitation.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The N. Y. K. steamer "Hakodate Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via ports of Call on the 23rd instant, and is expected to arrive here on or about the 20th May.

The outward P and O mail steamer "Kaisar-i-Hind" with the mails from London of the 18th instant arrived at Port Said at 7 a.m. on the 24th instant and left there at noon the same day.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Rawalpindi" with the mails from Bombay of 20th instant arrived at Aden at 3 p.m. on the 24th instant and left there at 7 p.m. the same day.

THE DADAR YOUTH LEAGUE.

The National Flag will be hoisted at the open space near Tilak Bridge at 8 a.m. (S. T.) sharp on Sunday the 22th April in terms of the resolution of the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress. The G Ward District Congress Committee have requested us to cooperate with them in making the function a great success. All members are earnestly requested to be present at the Congress Office Kohinor Cinema Building, Lady Jamshedji Road, Dadar, on Sunday at 7-30 a.m. (S. T.) Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, M.L.A. is being requested to hoist the Flag.

KARLEKAR'S GRAND CIRCUS

A BENEFIT PERFORMANCE TO-DAY,

Shri Shiwaji Vijaya Maratha Mandal which has been maintaining a free night school for the benefit of the labouring classes in the B Ward, has succeeded in securing the patronage for their Night School of Prof. Shankarrao Lahane, Proprietor of Karlekar's Grand Circus. The Professor has promised to give the benefit to one night''s performance today (Friday). The Mandal has arranged to give an address on this occasion to Prof. Lahane.

Mr. K. F. Nariman will preside over the occasion. All those who care for the education of the masses are requested by the Mandal to make the function a success by attending the Circus in large numbers.

RAILWAY GANGMEN'S GRIEVANCES

MR. KOTHARI MEETS B. B. & C. I AGENT

BOMBAY, April 25.

Mr. Manilal Kothari, Honorary General Secretary, B. B. and C. I. Railway Employees' Association, had a long interview with Sir Earnest Jackson, Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway yesterday afternoon. Mr. Kothari, among other things, urged for minimum pay of Rs. 20, thirty days' privilege leave, casual and sick leave for gangmen (Engineering Department) and lower grade staff of traffic and other departments of both broad and metre gauges. The Agent is inquiring into the case of emoluments of gangmen and collecting figures of other Railways. It is understood he will decide the matter before long.—A. P.

THE WEATHER REPORT

RAIN IN EXTREME NORTH AND ASSAM

POONA, April 25.

The Western disturbance has given a few falls of rain in extreme north and the Punjab and Kumaon Hills and lies in the morning as a low pressure area over South-west Punjab. There has been nearly general rain in Assam and local rain in Upper Burma and Tenasserim with a few falls in Bengal, Bihar and Chota Nagpur. Widespread rain, with some heavy falls in Madras South-east, is also reported from South of the Peninsula.

The chief amounts are:—Mergui one and a half inches; Lashio one; Victoria Point and Mayinyo a half; Monywa a quarter: Cherrapunji and Chittagong five; Silchar three; Dibrugarh and Sibsagar a half; Gauhati, Shillong, Simla and Dalhousie a quarter; Salem four; Cuddalore three; Trichinopoly two; Bangalore one and a half; Vellore one; Mysore, Madras, Nellore and Kodaikanal a half; and Mangalore, Trivandrum and Negapatam a quarter.

Forecast:—Decrease in south of the Peninsula and extension in Bengal and Lower Burma.—A. P.

IMPERIAL BANK RATE OF INTEREST

BOMBAY, April 25.

The Imperial Bank of India rate of interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at seven per cent.—A. P.

Delhi, April 25.—While the case is proceeding against the editor of the "Taqat" under the Princes' Protection Act, Mr. Niwazish Ali, Editor, along with two others, has been called to answer another defamation charge, the complainant in this case being the Superintendent of Mosques, Bhopal.—Free Press.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA LD

The following is a statement of the annual profits of the Union Bank of India Ltd.:—

The net profit for the year ended 31st March 1929 inclusive of Rs. 1,33,635-11-10 brought forward from last year's account amounts to Rs. 4,04,444-15-11 which the Directors propose to dispose of as follows:—

To pay a dividend of annas four per share (free of income-tax) on 7,98,000 shares Rs. 1,99,500; to place to Reserve Fund Rs. 50,000; to write down the Premises account Rs. 25,000; to set aside for Income-tax and Super-tax for the year Rs. 25,000; to carry forward the balance to next year's account Rs. 1,04,944-15-11 total Rs. 4,04,444-15-11.

Money Market

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 25.

T.C. RATE—
T T 1|5 29|32.
D D 1|5 15|16.

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1|5 29|32 Ready
Banks Selling D D 1|5 15|16 „
Banks Selling T T 1|5 29|32 April
Banks Selling T T 1|5 29|32 May
Banks Buying T T 1|5 31|32 April
Banks Buying D D 1|6.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 9|32 April
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 9|32 May

NEW YORK:—
B.C. T T 276-1/2.
Banks Selling T T 276.1/4.
Banks Buying T T 275.1/2.

PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 928
Banks Buying D D 938.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 950.

JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 123.1/2.
Banks Buying 60 Days 120.1/2.

HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 135-1/4.

SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 170.1/2

SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 155 1/4.

JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 90 7/8.

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.85 3/8 24th inst.
Shanghai/London 2/6 1/4 25th inst.
Japan/London 1/10 3/32 24th inst.
London/Paris 124.15 24th inst.
London/Belgium 34.94 24th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.21-1/4 24th inst.
London/Italy 92.65 24th inst
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Dull.
Gold £4.4.10.1/2 23rd inst. £4.4.10-1/2 24th inst.
Silver London Ready £25 11/16 23rd inst. £25 3/4 24th inst.
Silver London Forward £25 11/16 23rd inst. £25 3/4 24th inst.
Silver New York Ready £56 23rd inst. £55 7/8 24th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos £5 3/16 p.c. 23rd inst £5 5/32 p.c. 24th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos £5 5/16 p.c. 23rd inst £5 9/32 p.c. 24th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 p.c.
Bank of England Rate 5-1/2 p.c.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 4 p.c. 3 Mos 4 p.c. 6 Mos 4 p.c. 12 Mos 4-1/2 p.c.
Tone:—Quiet.

"Tone of Silver" Quiet, China bought. small business.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, April 25.

3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 71 14/6.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 92.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 91/14.
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs 84-3
4-1|2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 96/10.
4-1|2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 94/6.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 99/1.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 100.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100|10.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 102-13.
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 101/7.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102-8.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 103-8.
6-1|2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 107|10.
4 per cent Port Trust Due 1974 Rs. 80-8.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 80-8.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 80-8.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 108.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 100.
FORWARD RATES—2nd May sett. 3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 71-13-6; 5 per cent 1945-55 Rs. 102-12-0.
Tone of Market:—Steady.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association.)
342, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
Bombay, April 25.

	Rs. a. p.
KHADI.	Per lb.
Textile	0 12 0
Century	0 11 9
Jacob	0 11 9
Toyo Potdar	0 11 6
Moon	0 11 9
LONG CLOTH (full weight 34/40 In.)	Per lb.
Century 91-1/2-92-1/2	1 0 3
Century 6404-8705	1 0 6
Fazal (Mahal)	1 0 6
Pehlad	0 15 6
Pabaney (Phoolmale)	1 0 0
Manekji (Patangia)	0 15 6
Daud Sahib	0 15 6
Ganga Ghat	0 15 3
LONG CLOTH (Light weight). No. 5202, 5303.	Per lb.
Rachael Mill	1 0 9
David	1 0 9
Moon	1 0 9
Phoenix	1 0 9
Dinshaw Gaumukh	0 15 6
LONG CLOTH—Quality.	
Swan Finlay	1 0 6
Gold Mohor	0 15 9
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34.42 In.	Per lb.
Textile (Hand)	0 15 3
Spring (Merchant)	0 15 3
Century (Bugle)	0 15 3
Apollo (Pyala)	0 15 3
Tata Mill (Darji)	0 15 0
Sakuntla	0 15 6
Manekji (Kunda)	0 14 6
Pehlad (Siwala)	0 14 9
Rachael	0 14 9
Dinshaw (Maharaja)	0 14 6
Maher	0 15 3
Kachhwa	0 14 9
Moon	0 15 0
LEPAD.	
Spring	0 15 6
Textile	0 15 3
Century	0 15 6
DHOOTIES 7 8 9 Yards.	Per lb.
Spring (Balance)	1 1 6
Jacob	1 1 0
Century	1 1 0
Moon Mill	1 1 0
3732 Moon	1 0 9
3842 Mayer	1 0 9
DHOOTIES 10 yards	
Spring (balance)	1 0 9
Century	1 0 0
Jacob	1 0 6
Moon Mill	1 0 9
	Per Piece.
1386 Tata	2 14 0
GIN COLOURED.	
A 1515 Tulsidas	12 8 0
B 1515 Ratilal	12 14 0
MARKIN JAPAN.	
4488	12 13 0
8383	9 11 0
3810	11 0 0
yards 120	20 12 0
9898	10 14 0
6300	10 15 0
44000	9 3 0
DUKDI 12-13-14 yards.	
Phoenix	1 2 6
Framji	1 2 3
DHOTI FITA CHIRMA. 5 to 9 yards.	Per lb.
Chhawani	1 1 0
Moon	1 1 0
Yards 10.	
Chhawani	1 0 9
Moon	1 0 9

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, April 25.

3 months Discounts 5 5/32 per cent.
6 months Discounts 5 9/32 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 1|2 per cent.
Money Call 3-1/2 per cent
One Month 4-1/2 per cent.
Three Months 4-1/4 per cent.
Six months 4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Easy.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 7 per cent.

DAIRY MERCHANTS' MEETING

A meeting of the Dairy Merchants was held on Saturday last near Byculla Bridge, Bombay. The subject before the meeting was to consider the present state of Dairy Trade and the extent to which it had been affected by the imports of the so-called "vegetable products" and solidified mineral oils and the consequent adulteration of even Dairy Butter and the necessity of forming an Association of Dairy Merchants or of strengthening the existing Butter Merchants' Association by the Dairy Merchants' joining that Association.

Representatives of nine Dairies were present though about over twenty Dairies were approached. The Lord's Dairy Farm of Ahmedabad had sent a letter appreciating the object of the meeting and promising to join the Association with other Dairies of Ahmedabad but regretted that their proprietor Mr. L. M. Patel was not in a position to go to Bombay to attend the meeting as he was away on hill-station due to ill-health.

Mr. N. B. Parulekar addressed the meeting. At the outset he requested the m to be firm in their determination to unite together in their common cause of protecting their trade. He gave a short history of the work done by the Butter Merchants' Association and pointed out the advantages of joining that Association, but he left entirely to the discretion of the meeting to decide whether to join that Association or whether to form a separate Association.

Mr. Byramshaw of the Globe Dairy Co. suggested that it would be better for them to call another big meeting including the reprersentatives of other associations and for atking all the articles of food as the subject instead of restricting to Butter alone.

Mr. Parulekar pointed out the difficulty in taking up such a wide question involving conflicting interests and advised that each trade should be left alone to look after its own specific requirements. He further stated that it would be more feasible for them to confine their attention to their own trade, namely, butter or Diary products with which they were primarily concerned. The dealers in other articles of food would be at liberty to form their own associations and take up the questions affecting them.

The meeting, however, without coming to any decision, dispersed after authorising Mr. Parulekar to call another meeting within a fortnight.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS

Mr. A. C. Wild, I.C.S., on return to duty, to act as Puisne Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, vice the Honourable Sir Charles Fawcett, Kt., I.C.S., proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

The Honourable Mr. Justice C. F. Blackwell, M.B.E., Barrat-Law, resumed charge of his office as Puisne Judge of His Majesty's High Court at Judicature at Bombay on the 15th April 1929 in the forenoon.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 16th April 1929.

No. S. 20/2/2231.—The leave on average pay granted to Mr. Y. V. Vohra, Deputy, Political Agent, Mani Kantha, is extended by five weeks. The portion of the leave from 25th February 1929 should be treated as leave on medical certificate.

Captain H. St. J. Carruthers, 2/10th Gurkha Rifles, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Military Adviser, Gugerat Circle, with effect from the 28th March 1929, and until further orders.

Mrs. D. Lamb, Lady Superintendent for Criminal Tribes Settlement Schools in the Bombay Presidency, is granted leave on average pay for one month with effect from the 22nd May 1929 and is permitted to affix thereto Sunday, the 2nd June 1929, and the King's Birthday, the 3rd June 1929.

Mr. I. D. Munim, Officiating Joint First Class Subordinate Judge, Dhulia, on reversion, to be Additional Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Sholapur.

Mr. P. D. Vyas, Additional Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Sholapur, on probation, to be Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Malegaon, on probation.

Khan Bahadur Darashah Dhanjishah Kothawala to continue to act as Deputy Superintendent of Police for a further period of one year from the date of expiry of the present term of the appointment, and to direct that Khan Bahadur Kothawala should continue to do duty as Deputy Superintendent of Police, Surat, pending further orders.

Mr. C. F. Borges, Senior Superintendent, Home Department, to officiate as Assistant Secretary to Government, Home Department (Political), vice Mr. Dennis J. McDonnell.

Bombay Castle, 22nd April 1929.

No. 2486/28.—Mr. J. A. Shillidy, I.C.S., has been granted leave on average pay for four months with effect from 12th April 1929.

The services of Mr. J. A. Shillidy of the Indian Civil Service are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, with effect from the afternoon of the 11th April 1929.

Dr. G. S. Cheema, Horticulturist to Government, is granted leave on average pay for three months with effect from 6th May 1929 or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

Mr. H. P. Paranjpye, District Horticultural Officer, Poona, to act as Horticulturist to Government.

Mr. P. G. Dani, Superintendent, Modi Bag, to act as District Horticultural Officer, Poona.

Mr. R. M. Maxwell, C.I.E., I.C.S., to act, in addition to his own duties, as Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay from 30th to 31st March 1929, and thereafter to act as Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, vice Mr. J. C. Ker, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. G. Wiles, C.I.E., I.C.S., Secretary to Government, Finance Department, is granted, with effect from 24th April 1929 or subsequent date of relief, leave on average pay for two months and twenty-two days combined with leave on half average pay for four months and eight days.

Mr. P. C. Chaudhuri, an Officer of the Indian Audit and Accounts Service, has, on return from leave, been posted as Audit and Accounts Officer, Bombay Development Scheme, Bombay, with effect from the 3rd April 1929.

Miss A. M. Mehta, L.M. & S., is confirmed in the post of Second Physician and Medical Officer, Out-patients' Department, Cama and Albless Hospitals.

Dr. Miss K. S. Captain, M.D., B.S. (Lond.), D.T.M. (Eng.), L.M. (Dub.), is appointed as Honorary Physician in charge Anti-Natal Department, Cama and Albless Hospitals, Bombay.

ADVANCE BOYCOTT OF FOREIGN CLOTH

Pictorial Propaganda Through Press

MERCHANTS TO BE PERSUADED TO CANCEL ORDERS FOR FOREIGN CLOTH

In a statement to the Press Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, Secretary, Foreign Cloth Boycott Committee, writes:—

The Working Committee of the Congress has reserved the first Sunday of every month for special boycott work. The first Sunday of the next month falls on May 5. It is felt that as some ground has been prepared by the general propaganda of the last few weeks among the consumers of foreign cloth a direct approach may now be made to the dealers in foreign cloth to co-operate with the boycott movement. The Foreign Cloth Boycott Committee, therefore, suggests that May 5 be earmarked by each local Congress Committee in the country exclusively for the purpose of formally approaching the local dealers in foreign cloth.

A morning and evening programme should be chalked out by the Executive Committee of each local Congress Committee. An influential deputation should be organised to approach the cloth merchants either individually or in joint meetings and they should be persuaded to make a declaration that they shall not give fresh orders for foreign cloth and shall cancel all such previous orders as they reasonably can.

In the meantime propaganda among the consumers should be maintained. The Boycott Committee will continue to issue propaganda leaflets.

PICTORIAL PROPAGANDA.

Arrangements are being completed with principal English and vernaecular papers in various provinces for publishing pictorial boycott advertisements intended to illustrate different aspects of the movement for the boycott of foreign cloth. It is also likely that large-sized illustrated wall-posters will be issued by the Committee for exhibition in all the principal towns and villages of India. District Congress Committees are reminded that as May 1 is the day for the first national stock-taking of the progress of foreign cloth boycott a detailed report of the work done in the districts up to May 1 must reach this office latest by May 6 for incorporation in the general report to be submitted to the Working Committee.

ECHO OF BOMBAY RIOTS

FIVE MEN GET JAIL FOR RIOTING AND THEFT

In the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Khandalawala, Inspector Sawant placed Khanchod Mohan and four others on the charges of rioting and of being members of the unlawful assembly. Mr. Thanawalla appeared for Crown, Mr. K. H. S. Tarapore, Bar-at-Law defended accused Mohan Ranchod.

The facts of the case are that on February 9 that is during the Bombay riots the accuseds broke open the shop of Hassan Ali Mahmad near the rineess Street Police Station. The police were informed who, arrested the accused. Property worth Rs. 498 was alleged to have been recovered from the accused.

Mr K. H. S. Tarapore on behalf of Mohan Ranchod argued that his client was a newcomer to Bombay and if he was found there, he was only the victim of circumstances and that there was no evidence to connect him with rioting or the theft. It was only a police sepoy who said that stolen property was found with Ranchod it would not be proper to convict the accused on the uncorroborated testimony of the P. C. 2597-B.

His Worship on evidence before him convicted all the accused and sentenced them each to three months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 30 or in default one month more.

Latest Cotton Quotations

(From Our Correspondent).

NEW YORK.

MAY.

New York, April 25.

Previous Closing Rate	19.98
To-day's Opening Rate	20.11. 20.10
Difference	plus .13, plus .12
To-day's Closing Rate	19.64
Difference	—.34

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, April, 25.

Previous Closing Rate	10.24
To-day's Opening Rate	10.38
Difference	plus .14
To-day's Closing Rate	10.30
Difference	plus .06

LONDON SILVER MARKET

London, April 25.

Silver Ready	25 10 0
Lower	0 1 0
Silver Forward	25 10 0
Lower	0 1 0

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, April 25.

1st Settlement	59 4 0
2nd Setlement	59 6 0
3rd Settlement	59 8 0

Tone of Market: India and China bought.

Meet the demands of modern life
MADE IN A MOMENT WITH HOT OR COLD WATER
HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO. LTD SLOUGH, BUCKS, ENG.
YOUR store of vital energy has many calls upon it, but the joy of life is yours if you build up brain and muscle with the full-cream milk and malted barley and wheat of Horlick's Malted Milk.
Take a cup of Horlick's when the strain of modern life leaves you weary; take it in the morning to give you strength for the day, and at night to bring you restful sleep.
Remember, there is boundless energy for you in
HORLICK'S MALTED MILK
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Insurance Company, Limited
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2. Messrs. K. JIVRAJ & CO., Bora Bazar Street, Fort.
3. Messrs. RAHIM JOOSAB & CO., Khatau Bldg., Marine St., Fort

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Notice to Agents.

—:o:—

Copies of Sunday Edition of the "Bombay Chronicle" on and from the issue of the 28th April 1929 should be sold and accounted for at TWO ANNAS per copy.

SORAB P. KAPADIA,
Manager.

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The Bombay Chronicle

FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1929.

A Disastrous Decision

—:o:—

It is impossible to exaggerate the gravity of the decision of the Girni Kamgar Union in calling out a General Strike to commence from to-day. A General Strike at the present moment would spell most ruinous consequences for the industry, the City and, above all, the workers. And the tragedy of the situation is that the city is to be plunged into the throes of a General Strike at the very moment when, thanks to the recommendations of the Fawcett Committee, there was every hope of harmonious co-operation between the employers and the employees and when, as a result of the movement for the boycott of foreign cloth it is more than ever necessary in the interests of the country as well as of the industry that there should be no stoppage of work in the mills. It is conceivable that many, if not all, of the grievances under which labour the workers whom the Girni Kamgar Union represents are genuine, but they are, we have no doubt, capable of being redressed. The Union again alleges that the mill-owners have embarked on a deliberate policy of breaking it. This allegation, too, is capable of being examined and the suspicions of the Union can be allayed by a discussion informed by a spirit of sweet reasonableness on either side. The present leaders of the Girni Kamgar Union are inexperienced and, because of their inexperience they have adopted during the negotiations a needlessly uncompromising attitude and, unfortunately, they have been unconsciously encouraged in their rash and most unwise decision in favour of a General Strike because the Chairman of the Mill-owners' Association has not been as tactful in dealing with them as he ought to have been. However that may be, whatever the grievances of the workers, these can still be examined and redressed if action is taken on Mr. Bakhale's suggestion for the appointment of a joint committee of enquiry. The reasons against a General Strike could not have been better and more eloquently stated than by Mr. Bakhale in the appeal that he has issued to the workers. We trust and pray that the workers will give heed to what Mr. Bakhale says and not act upon the counsel of despair given to them by the well-meaning but rash leaders of the Girni Kamgar Union. The Mill-owners' Association on its part should help the true friends of Labour like Mr. Bakhale by announcing their readiness to have the grievances of the workers thoroughly investigated by a committee representing both the parties. It is also the duty of prominent citizens not to adopt a passive attitude at a time when the city is threatened with a great crisis but to concert immediate measures with a view to securing a satisfactory adjustment of the unfortunate differences between the mill-owners and their employees.

Humiliating Role.

—:o:—

Mr. Kikabhai Premchand is leaving for England to-morrow to take part in the humiliating work of co-operating with the Simon Commission as a member of the Central Committee. On the eve of his departure he has given an interview to the "Times of India", in the course of which he says: "It was the fine example of Bombay which, more than any other factor I know of, used to make men think India was ready for Swaraj." India has never been less or more ready than any other country for Swaraj; for, Swaraj is the birthright of an Indian as of an Englishman or a German. But Mr. Kikabhai is right when he says that Bombay has led the way in the political struggle. He is, however, wrong if he imagines that Bombay has lost the lead and by his own action in accepting the membership of the Central Committee he has sullied the great tradition of patriotic statesmanship, of which Bombay has been justly proud. Mr. Kikabhai's action is the more regrettable in view of the fact that he holds a prominent position in the city. Sir Chimanlal Setalvad stated the other day that the only green spot in the dry desert of the Central Committee was Sir Sankaran Nair. In saying so Sir Chimanlal was less than just to Mr. Kikabhai. For, though Mr. Kikabhai—as he himself will admit—is a tiro in politics, he is a shrewd businessman and in financial circles commands respect as a successful financier. He holds a prominent position in his own community. Our regret is that such a man should have committed the mistake of his life by defying the public opinion of his city and his country and agreeing to become the instrument of the humiliation of his fellow-countrymen. If the Simon Commission is an insult to the country, the Central Committee is a political fraud and it is amazing that an otherwise wide-awake businessman like Mr. Kikabhai does not realise that he and his colleagues of the Central Committee will be merely wasting their time by proceeding to England and playing the role of bottle-washers to the Simon Seven. The latter will merely register a pre-determined decision to pronounce Indians unfit to be masters in their own country. What could be a more unpatriotic and self-stultifying part that any Indians can play than that of the deluded members of the Central Committee who will abet the Simon Commission in this crime against India?

Sovereignty of the People

—:o:—

Sir M. Visvesvaraya, President of the last session of the South Indian States People's Conference, has ably exposed the hollowness and mischievous character of the Butler Committee's Report. He calls it an anachronism and thinks that "the policy of the Committee is against the consummation of a United India." The Committee has recommended that, in case a Dominion form of Government should be constituted in British India, the Princes should not be transferred without their own agreement to a relationship with that Government. Sir M. Visvesvaraya has good reason to infer from this that the Committee "are apparently opposed to such a prospect." For, he says, "they do not see how they would deal with the cases of Princes that do desire to retain their present relations with the Government of India after it becomes responsible to the Indian Legislature." The fact is that the Committee is opposed not only to the prospect of Dominion Government in British India but also to the prospect of the Princes entering into intimate relationship with that Government. That is at any rate the impression left by the summary of the Report, which is all that Government have vouchsafed to India.

Reviewing the Committee's Report, Sir M. Visvesvaraya gives his own view of the future Government of India. That Government, he says, should be of a distinctly Federal type with a Legislature comprising the representatives of both British Provinces and Indian States. The Butler Committee contends that some of the States would stand by their treaty rights and refuse to send representatives to the Central Legislature. This, says Mr. Visvesvaraya, is probable, but the door should be kept open in the Central Legislature to the representatives of all such States as wish to come in. This is certainly a sound view and should commend itself to the National Convention. The immediate concern of the people of India including the States is to strengthen with suitable action their demand for responsible Government throughout India. Among other things that they will have to do to this end, they should proclaim from the housetops the fundamental principle that in the last analysis the sovereignty rests with the people themselves and that all treaties, sanads, usages, etc., etc., are subject to the will of the people.

Bengal Election Prospects

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Non-Congressmen in Bengal seem to be a little down-hearted at the prospect of facing a General Election. Sir Abdur Rahim thinks that "it is Extremism and not Officialism that will triumph in the long run." The Maharaja of Mymensingh is of the opinion that the New Council would not present more favourable circumstances to the Government than the old one. The Calcutta correspondent of the "Times of India" who is more explicit on the subject, says: "A General Election at this stage can have only one or two results: a replica of the present Council or a considerable addition to the strength of the Swarajists." Referring to the comparative prospects of the Swarajist and the Muslim groups, the correspondent says: "In the Calcutta Corporation the Mahomedan members recently migrated to the Swarajist benches 'en bloc.' On a smaller scale the Swarajist Party in the Provincial Legislature hope to repeat the manoeuvres in the impending General Election." We have reason to believe that the fears of non-Congressmen and anti-Congressmen will be amply realised.

Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta's suggestion that the Swarajists should contest every possible Muslim constituency, deserves the fullest support of the local Congress Committee. Such a course would be a fitting reply to the Government who have gambled on the chances of intensifying the communal tension. So long as separate electorates remain for Muslims, a strong Nationalist Muslim group should be created within those very electorates and must be staunchly supported by all non-Muslim Nationalist Parties, especially by the Congress. That is the only effective way readily accessible to fight the evil of communal electorates. If the plan works well in Bengal it will be an excellent object-lesson to other provinces.

BUTLER CUMMITTEE'S REPORT AND BRITISH INDIA

A MISCHIEVOUS PROPOSAL

(BY G. R. ABHYANKAR).

II.*

The third recommendation which is very wily and ingeniously worded and which is productive of serious discontent and discord in India is to the following effect: "We recrod our strong opinion that in view of the historical nature of the relationship between the Paramount Power and the Princes the latter should not be transferred without their own agreement to a relationship with a new government in British India, responsible to the Indian Legislature." If the Committee had made this recommendation as its own personal opinion, we would not have quarrelled with the same, however mischievous and ungracious it might be. But the Committee wants to rely upon historical relations in this respect. We really expected to be enlightened on this point by reference to historical precedents which requires such consent.

WHAT HISTORY SAYS.

If we ransack past history, we find that in defiance of the wishes and without the consent of the Indian Princes, changed conditions have been imposed upon them during the last 75 years. (1) The transfer of the Government from the East India Company to the Crown took place without the consent of the Indian States. When rights and obligations particularly were transferred from our Paramount Power to another, it was in justice and equity, necessary that the consent of the Princes should have been taken. (2) When Parliament delegated its power to the Secretary of State or to the Governor-General no consent of the Indian States was taken. (3) When the title of Emperor of India was assumed by the King of England and when the step was taken to play on the imagination of the Indian people and to proclaim to the world the *de facto* sovereignty of Great Britain over the Indian States, no attempt was made to secure the consent of the Princes to the changed relations. (4) When the Imperial assemblage was held at Delhi for a demonstration of Paramount Power and which the Princes

Continued on page 7.

*The first article appeared on 24th instant.

Notes of the Day

Their Common Heritage.

It will be recalled that Mr. J. A. Thomas, the Labour Imperialist, talked recently about the "common heritage" of all Britishers, whatever their political complexion, the land whose self-imposed Trustees all Britishers imagine themselves to be. India is that "common heritage" and so anxious are the Trustees to keep poor India out of the maelstrom of election politics that there seems to be a mutual understanding amongst the leaders of all political parties in Britain, excepting, of course, the very small minority of Labour Left Wingers, "to keep mum about India." Sir John Simon is reported to be in hearty agreement with this conspiracy of silence. His reason is illuminating. Did not all the three political parties co-operate in foisting upon India his unwanted Commission? Let them continue in the same co-operative course and keep discussions about India out of election speeches. Evidently it will suit him very well.

Where There is No Will.

Replying to Lord Paramoor and Lord Reading, who urged Government to give effect to Report of the Ceylon Reforms Commission, Lord Plymouth stated in the House of Lords that public opinion seemed to be divided in Ceylon about the Report and that if it were proved that the opinion was strongly opposed to the Commission's recommendations, the preparation of an alternative scheme would take considerable time. This is one more case of there being no way where there is no will. Government solicitude for public opinion is touching. But it is grossly incorrect to say that opinion in Ceylon is divided on the main principles of reform. The division, as in India, is rather between the Government and the people. The latter want genuine responsible Government but the Commission wants to foist a spurious form of such Government. The Secretary of State for Colonies agrees with the Commission's opinion that full Responsible Government at present unthought necessary. (5) When the Interpretation Act reduced these Indian Princes, till then styled as friends and allies to the position of dependent vassals, the consent of the Indian Princes was never sought. (6) When after the Mainpur incident a Government resolution was issued declaring that the Indian States had no international existence, no effort was made to sound the views of sent is impracticable and declares that "if an alternative policy has to be sought it must be understood that the search should be conducted on that understanding". If so, why does the Government beat about the bush and talk of public opinion in Ceylon?

Primary Education in Hyderabad.

The scheme of primary education published by the Anjuman-i-Taraqqi, Hyderabad (Deccan), is of a thoroughly progressive character and deserves to be seriously considered by the Government of the State. The scheme recommends the extension of free and compulsory education to all towns and larger villages in the States within a period of ten years. Some of the progressive features of the scheme are that it recommends compulsion for girls as well as boys, that it "strongly urges upon everyone in the interests of harmony and good-will to make education as secular as possible", and that the mother-tongue alone should be the medium of instruction. The scheme is estimated to cost about 1-1¼ crores of rupees annually. Even if it cost twice as much, it would be worth being enforced and would be quite within the resources of a State like Hyderabad, which has enjoyed a series of fat surpluses these many years. We trust His Exalted Highness the Nizam who has already shown his zeal for education by his magnificent donation of one crore of rupees for industrial education will go a step further and soon make primary education free and compulsory throughout his State.

Sensible Proposal.

Germany, Russia, China, Holland and Sweden voted at a meeting of the Disarmament Committee at Geneva on Wednesday in favour of the sensible and by no means impracticable proposal which was made by the German representative that there should be an international ban on aerial warfare. It is significant that Powers who consider that they have the "integrity and welfare" of subject races to protect, Powers with Empires to administer, voted against the proposal. The British representative coolly remarked that the German suggestion was "outside the scope" of the Committee's work. It is a very poor sort of work the Committee will be doing if such an important subject like the abolition of the use of the aerial arm in warfare, the most dangerous because the most effective arm in modern warfare, is not a subject to be tackled by the Committee. Needless to say that the French representative was in agreement with the British in giving a cold douche to the proposal.

A Thought For The Day.

"Oh Liberty! Can man resign thee,
Once having felt thy generous flame?
Can dungeons, bars and bolts confine thee,
Or whip thy noble spirit tame?"
—French National Anthem.

BOYCOTT OF FOREIGN CLOTH.

CALCUTTA APPEAL FOR FUNDS

(BY MANEKLAL VAKIL).

The Calcutta Congress passed a resolution for the boycott of foreign cloth in general and British goods in particular. This resolution lays emphasis on the boycott of British goods as a political reprisal against the continued political domination of Britain over India.

SWADESHI MUSEUMS.

The Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, of which Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose is the President, has issued an appeal for 2 lakhs of rupees to carry on the propaganda work, details of which have been published in the issue of "Forward" of 18th instant. The Bengal programme includes "encouraging the establishment of depots for the sale of Khadi and 'Swadeshi cloth'". They have not left the Swadeshi mill and handloom cloth to itself but they have seen the utility of creating the demand for Swadeshi goods in general and Swadeshi cloth in particular. They have included "establishment of Swadeshi museums in Calcutta and other towns where specimens of Swadeshi goods manufactured in this country will be exhibited." Such an exhibition was maintained by the Government in Calcutta at the office of the Director of Commercial Information but has been discontinued as a result of post-war retrenchment. The Bengal Congress Committee have thus seen the political importance of the boycott of British goods and, to eliminate the chance of British cloth entering India through other European countries, the boycott of foreign cloth altogether with the help of all indigenous cloth is quite practicable though it is a very mild but effective sanction to enforce the demand of Swaraj and will ultimately prepare the people to devise other sanctions if necessary.

Handspinners and the users of Khadi can only be a very small percentage of the total population of India, while every consumer can think of boycotting British and foreign cloth through the use of Swadeshi cloth and can thus keep before his mind the reason why he is boycotting British goods, viz., to attain Swaraj. Every person is a user of cloth. Thus the spirit of boycott would affect every purchaser and consumer of cloth.

MILLOWNERS' DUTY.

Millowners may not directly co-operate with the Congress or the F. C. B. Committee. But in their own interest they can, through their Associations in

(Continued on Page 9.)

MAY DAY AS HOLIDAY.

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City Fathers Reject Proposal

CLASS WAR SCARE RAISED IN CORPORATION

The Bombay Municipal Corporation on Thursday defeated by a majority the resolution of Dr. Choksy to declare 1st of May as a Municipal Holiday as that day was being observed as such by the working-class throughout the world. Vigorous speeches were made by the councillors for and against the resolution and ultimately it was thrown out.

The Corporation recorded the report of the District Commissioner regarding the activities of the Municipal Scouts for the past year. Dewan Bahadur A. K. Pai, the District Commissioner, was heartily thanked by the House, for the very valuable services rendered by him.

MAY DAY AS HOLIDAY.

Dr. J. N. Choksy moved:—

"That the Corporation are of opinion that the 1st of May should be declared a Municipal holiday as it is observed as a holiday by the working classes of all countries all over the world and all Municipal schools and offices should be closed on that day except for the transaction of such business as cannot be legally postponed to the following day.

"2. That a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Commissioner for information."

SIGNIFICANCE EXPLAINED.

Dr. J. N. Choksy in moving the resolution said that May Day celebration was a non-sectarian holiday for the people all over the world. May Day observed brotherhood of man and the essential oneness of mankind. It did not believe in caste, colour or creed. It was also a day of protest against the exploitation of the people, against the system of wage slavery, the grinding poverty, the abject misery and the deep morass of human woe, to which millions of fellow-mer were subjected. The celebration had no sinister significance. Its ultimate aim was the good of mankind, which would be achieved by pure socialism.

Mr. R. S. Asavle seconded the proposition.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas pointed out the serious situation which already existed in the Bombay City at present.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee: What about to-morrow?

Mr. Kanji: Again we are threatened with a strike and it is for the Corporation to see that the premier city is not reduced to a fishing town as it was before.

NOT CORPORATION'S BUSINESS.

Mr. E. R. Birjeebehedin opposing the resolution said:—

"These are days when too much of what is popularly known as the spirit of Labour classes, is prevalent. The labouring classes in India have not achieved that position which the labouring classes in England have achieved. The dangerous consequences resulting from unnecessary strikes and its consequent effect on the minds of Labour have been too fresh before the public minds. This resolution will, indirectly, tend to introduce a spirit in Municipal schools and offices which will be at once undesirable. I therefore feel that the resolution before the House is absolutely unnecessary, and one which does not in any way affect or concern the Municipal Corporation. I therefore strongly oppose it and trust that the House will reject this resolution with an overwhelming majority."

THE WORKERS' POINT OF VIEW.

Mr. Mahomed Rajab said there was a great awakening among the masses and it was no use checking their progress. It was also no use threatening them, but they should exert every nerve to bring about peace and good-will between Capital and Labour. So that progress and prosperity may take the place of strife and strife.

Dr. M. C. Javle opposing the resolution expressed a hope that Labour would be more progressive and happy if they were relieved of the influence of men like Dr. Choksy.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi said he failed to see why the Municipal Corporation fixed a Labour Day, when the British Parliament, even when Labour was in power, had failed to do so.

HARMLESS RESOLUTION.

Mr. R. S. Asavle assured the House that the resolution was quite harmless and that Labour was not out to destroy Capitalism.

Mr. H. P. Mody said May Day was as a rule identified in every European country with riot and bloodshed.

Dr. Choksy: "It is a lie."

Mr. Mody took exception to the word "lie" and Dr. Choksy withdrew it.

Mr. Mody then read from the "Bombay Chronicle" a letter written by Dr. Choksy in which he stated that May Day was to be celebrated as a protest against Imperialism which kept millions of human beings as wage slaves. Mr. Mody pointed out that the resolution was not as innocent as it was made out by Dr. Choksy.

Mr. Sabawalla said that May Day was described as an innocent day, but it would be converted into an instrument of hatred between Capital and Labour.

WHY IT IS OBSERVED.

Mr. K. F. Nariman pointed out how May Day was originated in 1848 as a protest against the atrocities perpetrated on the Labour leaders in England and said it had nothing to do with Russia or Communism.

At this stage closure was applied and the resolution was defeated by 24 votes against 37.

The Corporation then adjourned till Monday.

BUTLER COMMITTEE'S REPORT AND BRITISH INDIA

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(Continued from page 6.)

were required to attend, no consent of the Indian Princes was the Princes or to secure their consent. Did not all these events relate to changed relationship of momentous character? Why, then should this disingenious argument of consent be introduced at this juncture, The events which we have mentioned above, were in furtherance of Imperial interests. The change to a Dominion Status is in the interest of the people of India. We put it to the members of this Committee whether they were influenced by this sentiment. And, if so is it creditable?

SPECIAL PLEADING.

Legally speaking, the question of consent does not, at all, arise. Even assuming that the relations are with the Crown and even presuming that they are of a contractual character, it is the choice of the principal to select his agent. No person who deals with the principal, has any right to dictate to have the choice of his agent. If this were so no agent could ever be appointed who would not commend himself to those who have to deal with the principal. This is against the letter and the spirit of the law of contract. The Nehru Committee has examined this argument very carefully and has shown the hollowness of the same. This argument amounts to this that so long as the States were governed by White agents of the Crown, acting in an irresponsible manner, the consent of the Princes was presumed. But when brown agents are to govern these Princes and when they are to be responsible to the Central Governmsnt, the consent of the Indian Princes is indispensable.

The third recommendation therefore, is a piece of special pleading, utterly ill-conceived and displaying narrowness of mind, unworthy of high statesmanship. It is a bait thrown to the Indian Princes and we have to see whether they fall a prey to it. Undoubtedly it shows mean diplomacy. The bureaucrats want to retain power at the expense of the Indian Princes. The discredit and dishonour are to be the share of the Princes and loaves and fishes of office are to be their monopolies. Nothing would be more unedifying.

WHAT WILL THE PRINCES DO?

The report of this Committee would thoroughly disappoint the Indian Princes. Their position remains the same. But the desire of the Committee seems to be that, even if self-government of a Dominion type is established in British India, the Indian States should be divorced from British India and should be placed under an irresponsible Viceroy and a white bureaucracy for all time to come. It is now for the Indian Princes to make up their choice. But so far as British India is concerned, the recommendations are framed solely with the object of stultifying the future self-government and depriving it of the control over Indian States by creating a rival Government to serve as a thorn in the sides of the future Commonwealth. These recommendations were made behind the back of the British Indian people. The whole evidence was concealed from them. No hearing was given to them. And to add insult to injury, the cost of this Committee has been saddled upon the British Indian people. We, therefore, appeal to British Indian statesmen to enter an emphatic protest against this report and to condemn in an unqualified manner the dangerous recommendations contained in it.

(Concluded.)

WHAT WILL BEND THE GOVT. ?

"A United Congress," Says Mahatma

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India":—

"You have seen how the most brilliant and effective work done by the ablest Speaker that we are ever likely to have has been undone in one single minute by one word from the lips of the mighty Viceroy. I draw your attention to this incident to enable you to visualise the great work that lies before you. Whether it comes to-day or years hence the freedom and emancipation of India is not to come through the so called legislatures but through the work in the villages in the way pointed out by the Congress. If the Viceroy had the knowledge that the Speaker was the representative of a nation wide awake and capable of energetic action he would have accommodated himself to the ruling given by Vithalbhai. And the energy which can affect the Viceroy and the Government of which he is the head is never the hysterical energy of the bomb-thrower but the combined quiet and unremitting energy generated from work done by millions of hands. Show me a united Congress with pure finances, a Congress with millions of villagers on its rolls, a Congress having Khadi depots in every village, show me a Congress jealous of the honour of every individual, a Congress that has washed away the stain of untouchability, a Congress that has achieved unity between Hindus and Musalmans, Parsis, Christians, Jews and Sikhs and then you will find that no Viceroy dare ignore or set at nought the authority of the Speaker of the nation's representatives."

MILITARY FORCES REQUISITIONED

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TIN PLATE WORKERS' STRIKE

MEN ARRESTED FOR ALLEGED RIOTOUS CONDUCT

JAMSHEDPUR, April 25.

Owing to the serious situation arising out of the Tin Plate Workers' strike, section 144 has been promulgated in Golmuri, and the military has also been requisitioned. Fifteen men have been arrested for riotous conduct.—Free Press.

AFGHAN MINISTER AT MOSCOW

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PROCEEDING TO KABUL

PESHAWAR, April 24.

General Ghulam Nabi Khan, the former Afghan Minister at Moscow, has arrived at Mazar sharif, and will be shortly reaching Kabul.—Free Press.

BACHA THE ROBBER KING

—:o:—

SOME LIGHT ON HIS DOINGS

PESHAWAR, April 24.

What a press reporrt from Peshawar, describes as Bacha Sakao's virtue in sending the Afghan Trade Agent's family unmolested to Peshawar, is described by the Afghan Trade Agent in Peshawar, as a bad piece of pro-Bacha propaganda.

In a statement to the Free Press the Trade Agent says that Bacha was never aware of the secret move of his family members from Kabul, which was effected through the help of the Jajis.

He was positive that if Baccha had got an inkling of the affair, he would never have allowed the escape.

CHIVALRY OF TRIBES.

In support of his argument the Afghan Trade Agent stated that Shah Mahmad Khan, a brother of General Nadir Khan, who has given his allegiance to Baccha, on coming to know of the movements of his family members 'en route,' did his best to capture them, and his attempts were only foiled because of the traditional sense of honour of the tribesmen who refused to be so mean as to betray womenfolk under their protection and deliver them over to the enemies.

NOT SO GOOD AS PAINTED.

He added that Baccha demanded not Rs. 3,00,000 but the whole of the Afghan Government cash in the Trade Agent's possession. And that was at the time when Baccha Sakao captured the throne of Kabul; and so it cannot, by any stretch of imagination, be called "his latest move". The Afghan Trade Agent concluded that Baccha is not really as good as he is painted to be for he had confiscated and even locted the former's property in Kabul.—Free Press.

GIVE UP LIQUOR AND TAKE TO KHADDAR

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Mr. Vallabhai's Call to Raniparaj

SURAT, April 24.

The Seventh Raniparaj (Forest-people) Conferene met yesterday at Unai in the Surat District under the presideniy of Mr. Vallabhbhai J. Patel. It was attended by over six thousand people from distant parts of the District. Prominent among those seated on the dais were Mr. Jamanalal Bajaj Mr. Vithaldas Jerajani, Prof. Malkani, Messrs. Amrutlal Thakkar, Kalelkar, Abbas Tyebji and Kalidas Jaskaram Zaveri of Ahmedabad.

In his presidential address Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel emphasised the need for popularising the wear of khaddar and giving up of liquor and toddy drinking by the Raniparaj people who, he said, were being exploited by the "upper classes" as a result of their habit of drinking.

Proceeding Mr. Patel referred to the allegation of some Bombay Parsis that the temperance movement in the Surat District was meant to harass the Parsis. He strongly repudiated the allegation. He assured the Parsis that if a single instance of harassment to any Parsis was brought to his notice, he would immediately inquire into it and see that it was redressed, but he also warned them against the adoption of bogus "cries" and complaints and making common cause with the excise officials and said that he would under no cicumstances give up the temperance movement.

The Conference, among other resolutions passed a resolution to the effect that the cry that had been raised by some Parsis that members of their community in Surat District were being boycotted was altogether a false one and that if a committee of Parsis was appointed to inquire in that behalf, the temperance workers would he only too glad to co-operate with it.—A. P.

MURDER OF BARISAL INSPECTOR

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"CRIME AGAINST CONSTITUTED AUTHORITY"

JUDGE'S PLEA FOR REJECTING CLEMENCY

BARISAL, April 25.

The following is the finding and sentence in the Sub-Inspector murder case, by Mr. A. E. Porter, District Judge:—

"No personal motive for the murder appears from the evidence before me. Documents seized from the house of the accused, and evidently in his handwriting, show that what impelled him to do the crime was his conception of patriotism. I find it difficult to think that this bent was not given to his mind by some older person or persons who took advantage of the emotional ferment of adolescence to instil into him the deplorable conviction that, in committing some such a crime, he would be making an acceptable sacrifice to the country and advancing the day when she would be liberated. On the other hand, there is no evidence on report which I can point to any person or persons who filled this role.

What appears from the records is first that this is a political crime and secondly that it was planned and carried out with great ingenuity and skill. I deduce from the extremely workmanlike nature of the wound, the crime had been rehearsed and that the accused had very probably perfected himself in the use of the dagger as a weapon or assassination and that the crime could not have been so expeditiously and competently performed without very careful previous preparation. Had this been a case of murder from some private enmity or grudge, I shall have considered myself bound to mitigate the extreme penalty but it appears clearly that the crime aimed at the very foundations of constituted authority and I think that in these circumstances it is not for me to take upon myself the decision that clemency should be shown to the accused.—Free Press.

RAJPAL MURDER CASE

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ACCUSED FILES LIST OF DEFENCE WITNESSES

LAHORE, April 25.

To-day, in the Central Jail, when Ilam Din, the alleged murderer of Mahasaya Rajpal, was produced before the Additional District Magistrate, the accused filed a list of 25 defence witnesses, most of whom are residents of the Hospital Road where Rajpal's shop was situated and where the alleged murder took place.—Free Press.

BENGALI YOUTHS SENTENCED

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ALIPORE CHEATING AND CONSPIRACY CASE

CALCUTTA, April 25.

On charges of conspiracy and cheating, Bhupendra Sarkar and 18 other Bengali youths were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment from two years to three months with hard labour by the Special Magistrate of Alipur. Two of the accused were discharged. The case for the prosecution was that Sarker, the ring-leader of a gang of swindlers, conspiring with others at Dumdum, cheated several doctors, merchants, contractors, shopkeepers etc.—Free Press.

WRESTLING MATCH AT DELHI

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GAMA TO PARTICIPATE

DELHI, April 25.

Brisk preparations are afoot in connection with the coming wrestling exhibition in which Gama, world's champion wrestler, figures on Sunday, the 28th inst. —Free Press.

Karaikudi, April 25.—Karaikudi the heart of Chettinad, was 'en fete' yesterday. The occasion was the presentation of a congratulatory address to Rajah Sir Annamalai Chettiar, by the Chairman and members of the Karaikudi Municipal Council.—Free Press.

MOREEFFECTIVE THAN BOMBS

—:o:—

SWADESHISM AND BOYCOTT

PANDIT MALAVIYA'S CALL

NAGPUR, April 25.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, after concluding his Berar tour arrived here yesterday, and addressed a mass meeting on the Townhall Lawn, Dr. Moonje presiding. He said that it was the birth-right of every nation to rule over its destinies and have Swaraj. It was unjust and unnatural for Britishers to rule over India. Indians are demanding Swaraj or Dominion Status. He considered Dominion Status in no way inferior to full Independence, as it will be within their power to break off British connection when they got some rights as Canada or Australia or other Dominions.

WAY TO SWARAJ.

There are two ways to win Swaraj, one non-violent, the other violent. Violent or armed attempts to win Swaraj were out of consideration to-day, as they thought it unwise to adopt. The throwing of the bomb in the Assembly was only an index to show that Indian Youths have grown impatient and are prepared to lay down their lives for getting Swaraj. (Applause) But the Pandit thought that that way was ill-considered. Britishers cared more for their trade than for the few lives which they would lose if more bombs were thrown at them. He therefore considered as best the peaceful way of getting Swaraj, advocated boycott of British goods and the use of Swadeshi and Khaddar. He appealed to traders to cancel their orders if they have placed any in England and asked the people to take a vow of not buying even an inch of foreign cloth. That would save about sixty crores of the poor Indians' money and cut down British trade to that extent. He further asked them to give up liquor drinking and cut down the revenue of the Government to the extent of twenty crores. He further asked the Indian youths to develop their physique and cultivate a martial spirit so that they may be able to raise an army when they got Swaraj. He appealed to all to adopt these methods as he thought them more effective than the throwing of bombs. At Yeotmal, Panditji was given addresses by the Municipality and the Hindus. There he addressed a monster meeting, advocating the boycott of British cloth, and the use of Swadeshi and Khaddar.—Free Press.

ANGLO-AMERICAN CRUISER PROBLEM

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A SUGGESTION FOR SOLUTION

LONDON, April 25.

A solution of the Anglo-American cruiser problem is suggested in a letter to the "Morning Post" by which Britain will accept parity with the United States in respect of every class of warships, while Australia, Canada, India, New Zealand and South Africa will be separately allotted cruiser forces reasonably adequate to protect their coasts and commerce.—Reuter's Special.

KARACHI SHOOTING REPORT CONFIRMED

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KARACHI, April 25.

The reported shooting of ten Hindus by a Mahomedan at Jacobabad on Tuesday evening is now confirmed. A month ago, it is understood, Hindu boys, following a quarrel, flung a Muslim boy from a window causing death and an excited meeting of Mahomedans urged the taking of ten Hindu lives in revenge. Following this, it appears a Mahomedan with a gun entered Sadar quarter, shot ten people and made off. Two men and one woman died immediately, two died in the hospital and three were seriously injured. Police are investigating. No arrest has yet been reported.—A. P.

NEXT GOVERNOR OF PUNJAB

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MR. A. M. STOW IN THE RUNNING

DELHI, April 25.

The "Hindusthan Times" reliably understands that the Hon. Mr. A. M. Stow, former Chief Commissioner of Delhi and Finance Member of the Punjab Government, is to officiate as the Governor of the Punjab, when Sir Geoffrey De Montemorency goes to England on four months' leave.—Free Press.

AMERICAN BOXER GETS JAIL.

—:o:—

Veil Lifted Over Night Scandal

AN INCIDENT AT VICTORIA CARNIVAL

A sentence of one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 was passed by the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Thursday, in convicting Al Rivers, an American Pugilist, who was till lately employed in the Victoria Carnival, Bombay, of a charge of causing grievous hurt preferred against him by Haji Cassum Mahomed, a local merchant. In default of the fine, the Magistrate ordered the accused to undergo six weeks' rigorous imprisonment. The fine was paid.

PROSECUTION STORY.

The prosecution story was that on the night of March 2 last he had been to the Victoria Carnival. He alighted near the entrance from a victoria and was paying off the driver when he met a boy named Albert Perris who took him inside. It was about 1-30 a.m. then and the Carnival had closed. Perris took him to a shed where he invited him to gamble, but he refused to do so. Thereupon Perris asked him for some money which also witness refused to give.

ALLEGED ASSAULT.

Perris then promised to get him a girl if he would give him some money and witness agreed. He was made to wait near a tent and Perris went inside. Shortly afterwards the accused came out and asked him what he wanted. He replied that he was standing there because Perris had asked him to wait. At this, it was alleged, the accused without any provocation whatever assaulted him and gave him several fist-blows. Complainant bled from the mouth and shouted for help. The police came and had him removed to the hospital where he was found to be suffering from a broken jaw. He had to remain in hospital for 19 days.

In his cross-examination the complainant said that he had not seen either Perris or the accused's wife before. He denied that he was gambling in the Carnival for several hours that night. It was also not true that when the accused was assaulting him he begged to be excused and let off.

Albert Perris, a stall-boy in the Carnival, said that on the night in question at about 1 a.m. the complainant asked him to call "Memsab" (accused's wife). He accordingly told Samuel, servant of the accused, that a man was waiting outside for the "Memsab". Shortly afterwards accused came out and asked complainant what he wanted with the "Memsab". An altercation followed and he saw the accused falling down.

ACCUSED'S ADMISSION.

The accused admitted having assaulted the complainant, but said that he did it under provocation. "We came back from the theatre at about 11-30 or 12 midnight", he said. "I then went to my tent leaving my wife out. After some time Samuel, my servant, came and told me that a man was waiting outside for "Memsab". I went up and asked complainant what he wanted. He said he wanted "Memsab" and pushed me. I fell down and I saw him putting his hand into his pocket. I did not know whether he was taking out a knife or a revolver. So I got up and assaulted him.

THE JUDGMENT.

His Worship while agreeing that the assault was not prompted out of malice or enmity on the part of the accused said that there was not sufficient provocation to justify the same. The accused believed from what he heard from Perris that the complainant wanted to see his wife. He went outside and asked him what he wanted and before he could reply the complainant was severely belaboured. Thus the charge under Section 325 of the C. P. C. was practically proved. His Worship therefore convicted and sentenced the accused as above.

Mr. R. P. Thanawalla, Police Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution, Mr. F. J. Patel defended the accused and Mr. Frank Oliveira watched the proceedings on behalf of the complainant.

Friedrichshaven.—The "Graf Zeppelin" has started on her second Mediterranean, cruise going out via Spain and Canary Isles and returning across the western Mediterranean. Twenty passengers on board the airship include a French embassy official.—Reuter.

What the People Say

BADLAPUR VILLAGE PANCHAYAT

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The Badlapur Grampanchayat was established in its present form in the year 1926. It was before that time known as Sanitary Mandal of that Village, and had an initial fund of Rs. 950 to undertake its present duties. The members of the Grampanchayat were at the beginning Brahmins in majority, who without recovering any fees for three years spent about Rs 500 from the said fund.

In the year 1926, the constitution of the Grampanchayat and a Non-Brahmin majority came in the executive committee. This preponderance of the non-Brahmins was not at all palatable to the Brahmin section of the village and gave them an opportunity to find fault with the present committee.

The good work however, of the present Committee speaks for itself. It has without spending a pie established on sound basis a village cattle shed to prevent the stray beast from doing harm to the farm and out of the recoveries defrayed all the expenses and if any arrears are outstanding it is simply due to the poverty of the farmers.

From time to time payments have been made to the District authorities. In spite of the above facts complaints have appeared in the local paper "Prativogi" in its issue of 23-3-29, 6-4-29 and 20-4-29 alleging that the Grampanchayat has not done its duty satisfactorily and that the district authorities should therefore, enquire in the matter.

After the appearance of the above complaints the writer had personally interviewed the President of the Grampanchayat (who is at present ill and in bed) and was informed that all the papers of the Grampanchayat have been taken away by the President of District Local Board and that none of the complaints that have appeared in the paper are materially true.

If in spite of this assurance by the President of the Grampanchayat the "Pratiyogi" correspondent persists in his allegations of mismanagement let him openly come out and have an inspection of the papers of the Grampanchayat and let the President of the District Local Board make his own statement of the true state of the Grampanchayat Management.

For a common good party feelings must not be allowed to run riot.—Yours etc.,

V. G. DHOTRE.

FINANCIAL SITUATION IN INDIA

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—There is no doubt that the financial situation in India is rapidly becoming grave If the quotations on the Stock Exchange of Calcutta, Bombay and other towns are a criterion to anything they emphasise the plight of the manufacturing industries of India. The Bombay mills have suffered and have been suffering from the protracted strikes. and the Imperial Bank of India aggravated the difficulties of the industrialists by maintaining the Bank Rate at the higher level of 8 per cent for an undue length of time. The issue of Treasury Bills has taken away what slight relief the lowering of the Bank Rate to 7 per cent. would have brought.

The Government of India, detached as it is from the nerve centres of trade is apparently apathetic to the crisis which is imminent.

To stave this off, two measures seem to me to be essential. They are:—

The postponement of the issue of the Treasury Bills to a more opportune time, or, in the alternative, a drastic cut in the amount thus borrowed by Government. Secondly, the immediate further lowering of the Bank Rate to 6 per cent and ultimately, with as little delay as possible, to 5 per cent

The export of cotton would receive a fillip and would release funds in a few weeks' time which may then be advantageously invested in Treasury Bills.—Yours faithfully,

K. T. E.

"GARBA DANCE AT SANTACRUZ"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The 'garba'-dance at Khar is coming into prominence for a share of disapproval at the hands of a few protestants on certain specified reasons. Both sides of the combatants are presenting their cases forcefully, but those who wince at the present rage of songs may be respectfully asked to explain why they should turn their faces away from the songs. Is it because they do not like the innovation of political songs in the ancient institution like the 'garba?' Or is it because the songs are attended not to the 'garba' metre? If the latter plea explains their opposition, that can be met with an improvement in the metre. If it is the politicalism that offends their sensitiveness, then they may be reminded that a vaster public than their conglomeration has for long tolerated and appreciated the singing of political or patriotic songs like 'Bande Mataram' and 'Hind amara desh hai.' Then, such songs have been sung on and off on the political Congress and Conference-platforms by Gujarati girls and ladies. No one has as yet winced at the singing of politically-bent songs by Gujarati girls, hence, it is difficult to guage the sensitiveness which is responsible for the present opposition.

Patriotic songs put into the mouths of little children at their age are bound to create in them the desire to cultivate their innate sense of patriotism, and if that is cultivated the children, when grown into womanhood, would take off their own hat in love of their motherland, as do the English children, who are in their infancy, taught that 'Britannia rules the waves.'—Yours, etc.

PATRIOTISM.

ADDITIONAL PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Nowadays, a heated correspondence is appearing in your esteemed paper about the foreshadowed appointment of the Registrar of the Bombay Police Court as an Additional Presidency Magistrate. Protests are being legitimately made from responsible quarters on the ground that the gentleman is not endowed with the necessary legal training. Sound as this argument is, there is also another side to the picture, namely, that the question of a deep legal training may not be necessary if the person concerned knows enough of the procedure in order to know what sort of offences can be dealt with by what sort of penalties, 'a la' the Honorary Magistrates.

If one's memory is a sharp one, one will remember that when the courts of Honorary Magistrates were first established, it was said that a 'Manual' was prepared for the guidance of the new Magistrates by one of the highest officials of the self-same Police Court.

Under these circumstances, if the individual in view has the necessary grist in his mill to meet with the ordinary situation which daily overtakes an Honorary Magistrate, I think, no further steam need be wasted in haunting him out of the ring, the more so, when the appointment is of a temporary character. He may be appointed and given powers to try cases like those tried by the Honorary Magistrates, as a handmaid to the Stipendiary Magistrates.—Yours, etc.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

VICTIMS OF BADLAPUR FIRE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall feel obliged if you will kindly give publicity to the following through the columns of your esteemed paper.

"The inhabitants of Venjad, a village near Badlapur in the Kalyan Taluka are in a sad plight owing to the wholesale destruction of property caused by fire. This village consisted of about 80 houses out of which 75 have been destroyed. The number of persons affected by the fire disaster is more than four hundred. Although there was, fortunately, no loss of human and animal life, the houses together with all the property in them were totally destroyed. The people have been rendered not only homeless but they have also lost all the grain stored in the houses for the consumption of the families as well as seed for the next sowing season. The total loss as estimated by the punch held officially amounts to about Rs. 40,000/-. The relief expected from the Government will be given in the shape of timber for the rebuilding of houses and 'takovi'. The relief will be quite inadequate to meet all the needs of the unfortunate villagers.

The people of Amoegnath, the new industrial centre near the said village, have been taking interest in the relief work and have collected up till now Rs. 200/- for affording immediate relief. A committee including the managers of the Match Factory, the Woollen Mills and the Chemical Works at Ambernath with powers to add, has been formed for the collection of funds and the distributioi of relief. One of the life-workers of the Social Service League, Bombay, is going to work as the Secretary of the Committee.

It has been estimated by the Committee that before the rains set in, about Rs. 32,000/- will be required for the reconstruction of the village. All the families affected by the five disaster are cultivators and will have to be provided with houses and seed in addition to provision of food and and clothing till the harvest time.

I have, therefore, to appeal to the charitably-disposed public on behalf of the unfortunate villagers and the Committee, to assist in the relief work by contributing towards the funds of the Committee. In view of the fact that the rainy season will commence within a couple of months the relief work will have to be expedited. An immediate response is, therefore, solicited."—Yours, etc.

G. N. SAHASRABUDDHE,

Assistant Secretary.
Social Service League, Bombay.

WILL TEXTILE WORKERS DOWN TOOLS TO-DAY?

(Continued from Page 1).

common existence is being threatened."

On Thursday evening six meetings were held under the Girni Kamgar Union at different centres and were addressed by various Labour leaders. The workers unanimously resolved to obey the instructions of the Red Flag Union and to go on strike at 12 o'clock to-day.

ADVICE AGAINST GENERAL STRIKE.

Mr. R. R. Bakhale, the General Secretary of the Bombay Textile Labour Union. has also issued and distributed broadcast amongst workers an appeal exhorting workers not to resort to a general strike. The appeal sounds a note of warning and asks the workers to give their serious thought to the following things.

(1) It is easy to declare a strike but it is not so easy to carry it to a success.

(2) Strike is a double-edged weapon; if it is not properly used it will smited the user.

(3) Strike is like a breathing competition; that party wins which can preserve long.

(4) Universal discontent among all workers, the determination of mind and unity are the fundamentals of a successful strike.

(5) Capable leaders and enough financial backing are again the necessaries of a successful strike.

The appeal asks: the workers whether any of these conditions is in their favour. It proceeds: Workers are not as strong to-day as they were a year back to withstand the effects of a general strike. The last general strike, the previous strike in the Sassoon Mills and a number of small strikes afterwards have reduced the workers to a state of poverty. The indebtedness among workers has increased. It is owing to these and many other disabilities that the small strikes during the last several months could not be carried to a success."

"ARTIFICIAL CAUSES."

The appeal adds: A general strike must proceed from causes of a universal character. The present agitation for a general strike is artificial. Barring a few exceptions the workers in general do not want a general strike. If a general strike is forced on unwilling workers, there is likelihood of peace being disturbed. This would give the police an opportunity to interfere with the affairs of workers. If all this happens as it is bound to happen if a hasty step is taken, the general strike will be a failure and this would mean a setback to the Trade Union movement. There is no possibility of securing monetary help for 1,50,000 workers either from this or any foreign country.

"TRIED LEADERS NOT IN OUR MIDST."

Many of the leaders who led the last strike are not in our midst to-day. Besides it must be noted that the new leaders are calling a general strike on their own responsibility without first seeking the advice of the Joint Strike Committee. All the factors that made for the success of the last general strike are totally absent to-day. Badly equipped as we are, a general strike at the present moment will be a most ill-advised step."

WILL CRIPPLE T. U. MOVEMENT.

The appeal concludes: "The failure of the strike will supply a deadly weapon to the Capitalists who are biding their time and waiting for an opportunity to cripple the Trade Union movement. The workers stand to lose even what they have got through the Fawcett Committee. The advocates of a general strike are indirectly retarding the progress of the Labour movement. Experience has shown that these advocates are likely to give way at a critical moment. It is in the interests of workers that they should not take a leap in the dark.

MASS MEETING OF WORKERS

A mass meeting of the strikers will be held at Nagu Sayaji's Wadi at 4-30 p.m. on Friday.

NO SUFFICIENT DRINKING WATER IN MILLS

—:o:—

AHMEDABAD LABOUR UNION'S COMPLAINT

AHMEDABAD, April 25.

The Mill-oners' Association has written to the local municipality complaining about the shortage of water-supply which it says is fraught with serious danger to health operatives and peaceful working of mills.

The Labour Union has written to the Mill-owners' Association complaining of the absence of satisfactory dining accommodation for operatives in many mills despite repeated awards of arbitrators on the subject since 1920. The Labour rUnion requests the Mill-owners' Association to take immediate disciplinary action in accordance with awards of arbitrators. The Labour Union also complains of want of adequate provision of potable water for operatives in many mills and state if satisfactory arrangements are not made within a short time it will not be possible for the work-people to continue to work in the mills where drinking water is not available.—A. P.

AHMEDABAD MILL WORKERS

—:o:—

UNSATISFACTORY WORKING CONDITIONS

The "Majur Sandesh" of Ahmedabad writes:—

Hardly had the Committee appointed by the representative Board of the Throstle Union finished its investigation of working conditions in the local mills, when a highly painful tragedy brought home to us all the urgent need of bringing to light the inhuman conditions affecting the health and safety of workers in many mills of this city. A few days ago an accidental fire in a mill the cause of which is still obscure, deprived three innocent little children of their lives. There was nothing exceptional about this mill, and we have no idea of blaming the particular management for the accident. We are informed that the mill concerned has now made better provision in this connection. What we wish to point out is that the conditions which made this accident possible exist in most of the mills here and it is a surprise that many more accidents of this nature do not occur. All the same innumerable lives are being shortened and maimed by the manner in which they are handled from infancy in these industrial cities. If children can be flung away enclosed in dirty pieces of sack-cloth tied to a tree or a bamboo stick or a wall or a horrid little shed in the mill compound, with nobody to look after them, anything may happen.

The arrangement which our mills choose to call a "creche" is a disgrace to them and should be instantly wiped out and replaced by something decent and worthy of the mill agents with whose names the management of these mills is associated. We shall have soon to revert to the subject of the mill creche but may note here in passing that the creche is only a sign of the utter indifference to human life and welfare on the part of those who are the natural guardians of the poor workers. The absence of accommodation for dining, the lack of suitable provision of drinking water, in the hot weather that is now passing, the unsatisfactory sanitary arrangements are other hardships which it would be strange to speak of in the year 1929. But they do exist. And some thing will soon have to be done to remove hem.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CO-OPERATIVE BANK

—:o:—

ANNUAL MEETING OF DOHAD BRANCH

(From Our Correspondent.)

Dohad, April 23.

The sixth annual general meeting of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Dohad Branch, was held on the 18th instant in the Municipal hall under the presidency of Diwan Bahadur A. U. Malji, Divisional Hon. Organizer and one of the Directors of the Bank. Besides following gentlemen were present:—Asst. Registrar, C. S. Auditor, C. S. Special Mamalatdar in charge of these two talukas, Mr. A. V. Thakkar, L. M. Shrikant, M.N. Amin, Asst. Curator Baroda State Libraries and other leading gentries of the town. About 200 representatives of the societies also attended the meeting. The Managing Director Mr. V. L. Mehta was also present.

The agent Mr. S. H. Vohra then read out a report of the Branch which exhibited a very good progress made by the Branch since its opening in November 1922. The Branch was opened here with the idea of ameliorating the social as well as economical conditions of the Bhils and thus making them self-supporting. The object was achieved to a more or less extent. They have got their own deposits and reserve to the extent of Rs. 60,000.

LOSS ON DECREASE.

It is gratifying to note that the loss incurred by the Branch shows a decreasing tendency.

Mr. L. M. Shrikant, Chairman Advisory Board, read out the report of the committee. The Special Mamalatdar, Mr. Desai, then reviewed the position of the societies from the beginning upto the present time. He felt himself much satisfied that the members were repaying punctually and the overdues of the past years were reduced to a great extent. Members are becoming economical in all the walks of life and self-reliant. The following points were discussed:—

(1) Debt redemption. (2) Relief to members on account of frost. (3) Spread of education. (4) Spread of knowledge of co-operation. (5) Urban Bank for Dohad and store. Malji Saheb gave very valuable advice in his speech and said that the co-operative movement was the only solution for bettering the condition of the Indian cultivators. The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chair and after taking light refreshment.

OPIUM SMOKING IN FAR EAST

LONDON, April 24.

Geneva.—It is announced that the whole of the funds amounting to a quarter million Swiss francs are now available for the League Enquiry into Opium smoking in the Far East.—Reuter.

INDIAN INSURANCE OFFICIALS HONOURED

—:o:—

MEDALS FOR MERITORIOUS SERVICES

There was a very large and representative gathering at the office of the L'Union Fire Insurance Co. of Paris, Bombay Branch, on Wednesday the 24th instant when medals and certificates for loyal and meritorious services rendered by two Indian officials Messrs. Kotewal and Adur were presented. Mr. F. S. Orford Manager of the Company presided.

The chairman in presenting the medals recounted the very valuable services rendered by both the officials. He stated that Mr. Kotewal had already completed 28 years of service with the Company, that he had proved himself a very valuable and capable officer of the Company and that the Board of Directors in recognition of his services had now promoted him to be the Secretary of the Bombay Branch. He also recounted the services of Mr. Adur who was connected with the Company for over 21 years and at the present moment occupies the position of Chief Accountant, and wished both the officials continued success and prosperity.

Mr. K. S. Ramchandra Iyer who was requested to say a few words on the occasion congratulated the recipients of the medals on their substantial work. He next congratulated the L'Union of Paris for the splendid example set before the insurance companies by promoting to high official positions deserving Indians and he hoped that this would be followed by several non-Indian insurance companies doing business in Bombay. There has not been any such instance within his knowledge during recent years, but Mr. Iyer said that the time had now come when deserving Indians should be given every opportunity to rise high. At a time like the present when national sentiment is visible everywhere, it behoves all the companies to exercise a little imagination in the direction of giving high positions to the people of this country. In conclusion he wished the L'Union Branch in Bombay continued prosperity under its Indian management.

Mr. Orford in winding up the proceedings thanked all those present and specially Mr. Iyer for attending and taking part in the function.

Continued from Column 7.

the full text of Justice Buckland's judgment; but even if it be assumed that the finding of the Court is sound in law, there can be no manner of doubt that the damages awarded are far too excessive, particularly when the plaintiffs had not claimed special damages. We do not know of any other case in which a newspaper has been ordered to pay so huge a sum as damages in a libel action.—Free Press.

„FORWARD" TO GO FORWARD

—:o:—

"No Earthly Power Can Crush It"

A CALL TO THE COUNTRY

CALCUTTA, April 25.

"The suits bid fair to go down to History as almost unique in the annals of libel suits in India, if only for the amount of damages assessed and awarded to the plaintiffs. The History of Indian journalism does not record any parallel to the trials and tribulations through which "Forward" has passed during the short period of its existence" writes "Forward" explaining the reasons which induced the "Forward" authorities not to contest the suits. The paper says that they have done so because they realised that no useful purpose would be served after what the Chief Justice had said in his judgment dismissing the appeal filed with the conviction of Mr. Bakshi under section 153-A in the same connection. The paper concludes:—"Forward, let us assure those who might be chukling over our troubles, as well as our friends and welwishers will live and go forward with still greater vigour. No earthly power can crush 'Forward' so long as it receives the warm support from the public which it has enjoyed all these years." Free Press.

HELP "FORWARD"

—:o:—

CALL TO THE COUNTRY

CALCUTTA, April 25.

Commenting on the excessive damage awarded in the libel suits against the 'Forward', the "Patrika" hopes that "Forward" will survive the blow and continue its services to the country. It is the duty of the country to help the "Forward" in its hour of misfortune.—Free Press.

SCREW UP THE LAW

—:o:—

"ENGLISHMAN" ON "FORWARD" JUDGMENT

CALCUTTA, April 25.

The "Englishman" writes:—"There is urgent need for putting on the statute book, the Press Bill which the Government of India have in preparation."—Free Press.

„TRIBUNE" ON "FORWARD" JUDGMENT.

—:o:—

LAHORE, April 25.

"Forward" has had to face more prosecutions and suits during the last two or three years than any other newspaper in as many decades, and it is a well-known fact that this crop of legal actions has won for it the sympathy of the whole country," writes the "Tribune". The libel suits arising out of certain articles published by 'Forward' with respect to the Belur Railway disaster, have just been decided in the Calcutta High Court. We have not before us

(Continued in Column 6)

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CHILDREN'S CONFERENCE IN TURKEY

—:o:—

Memorial To Kemal Pasha

An All-Turkey Conference of Children will be held on 23rd April, 1929, in Angora. This is the day on which the Turkish Republic was established and the Government of the country formally passed into the people's own hands. The Conference is expected to be very lively and useful when every city and town in Turkey will send two child delegates, one boy and one girl, to the Conference. Another condition is that these child delegates must be orphans whose fathers have lost their lives in the great war of freedom. First all the delegates will gather in Eskishahr from where they will be taken with great pomp and show to Angora and will hold the Conference.—("Milliat.")

"A REVOLUTION MUSEUM."

The Turkish Government has decided to turn the old house of Ghazi Kemal Pasha into a "Revolution Museum" in which all those articles will be placed that are directly or indirectly connected with the revolution in Turkey. This house is the same in which Kemal Pasha prepared his first plan to win freedom for his Motherland. The Constantinople Municipality has bought this house and has passed a grant in the budget for the upkeep of the Museum. Some interesting original documents and secret writings from the most precious articles of the Museum.

FORTY THOUSAND PILGRIMS.

The latest reports of the mail week show that the number of pilgrims in Hejaz has already reached forty thousand, and more and more pilgrims pouring in.

THRONE OF SYRIA.

Unrest and propaganda still continues in a section of the people who are in favour of monarchical forms of Government. The name of Sultan Ibn-i-Saud's son has been given up for good owing to the latter's refusal to accept the same.—("Al Shark.")

IRAK DEADLOCK.

The deadlock in the Sadun Cabinet continues. While no change in the Ministers has taken place the arrival of Sir Gilbert Clayton has created hopes in political quarters. But the Irak Nationalist papers are giving prominence to the frontier disturbances and raids, and are asking the pertinent question why should these raids always take place whenever there is deadlock between Irak and Britain.—("Al Shark.")

COMPULSORY EDUCATION IN EGYPT.

Ahmed Lutfi Syed Bey, Minister of Education, writing in "Alsiasat-ul-Ushnia", says that since the introduction of compulsory education 1,330 new schools have been opened for primary education where for half the day boys are educated and for the second half they turn into girl schools.

POWER OF STAGE AND ITS REFORMS

For the first time in the history of Egyptian stage great personages in the literary life have turned their attention towards the reforms of the stage. A Reform Board has been appointed, in which Ansa Mi, the well-known poetess of Egypt, is taking prominent part. The aim of the Board is to make use of the power of the drama for the reforms of the society.—("Al Shark.")

FOREIGN WIVES OF TURKISH OFFICIALS.

Turkish officials have been forbidden to take foreign women as their wives. Though the rule does not affect those who have already married foreign women, yet these foreign wives have taken the new law as a slur on them and are making arrangements to make a protest in this matter. They claim to be Turkish subjects and object to such a law as making distinctions between an old subject and new ones. They want to be treated exactly on equal footing with other women because they have accepted Turkish nationality.

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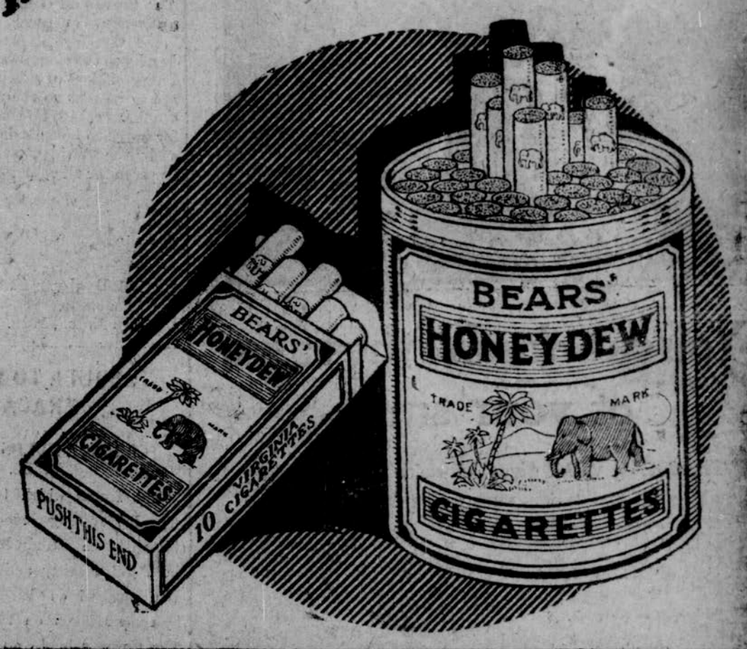

H/90

AMERICA GOES "GANDHI-MAD"

—:o:—

A Schoolmistress' Testimony to Mrs. Naidu's Success

The following is one of the letters received from America about the great success of Sarojini-devi's mission from Miss Dorothy Waldo, the Associate Principal of Dana Hall School, Wellesley, Massachusetts:

"At the request of Madame Sarojini Naidu, I am going to write you a little account of her visit to the Dana Hall School in Wellesley, Massachusetts. As there can be no possibility that you know very much about this school, perhaps it would be well to give you some little account of what it is and what it stands for. It is a boarding school of five hundred girls who range in ages from ten to twenty. The school is organized into four separate units; the little girls up to fifteen living in one group; the girls that we call the high school girls in a second group; the girls who have graduated from high school but who do not wish a formal college education, in a third group; and high school graduates who wish to make a serious study of music in the fourth group.

THE NEW SOCIAL FREEDOM.

"All of these young people come from the moneyed class of America. As you are so much of a student of races and social conditions, I think 'you ill' understand that this moneyed class is with us very large, a class which is very close to the soil and sturdy in its instincts but unfortunately spoiled by the luxuries which it has earned for itself and which it has rapidly made into necessities. The children of this class are very apt to be sent away to boarding school either because the schools in their home towns are not satisfactory or because home conditions are unhappy, or because the newly rich parents find themselves unable to cope with the so called 'social freedom' of the younger generation. They themselves give their children cocktails and automobiles though they know that they should not have them, and, when they become too worried, they shunt their responsibility off on to the shoulders of the stuidier boarding school where cocktails and automobiles are not permitted. I have always been very deeply impressed with the fact that it is possible to scrape the veneer of false values off these young people, because they are close to the soil themselves, the sense of real values has not wholly atrophied within them, but has only been covered as a glowing coal might be covered with the cold ashes of a dead life. They respond unfailingly to real values and real people. We make them dress simply, live simply, and work very hard, and our policy is to give them as much freedom of thought and speech and acting as is consistent with protecting them against the too early stimuli of a world gone mad over social pleasures.

AMERICA GOES "GANDHI-MAD"

"It was into such a group that Madame Naidu came last Saturday night. I cannot adequately put into words the thing which she did for these girls. Because she was real herself, because her hands were sensitive enough to feel the glowing coal underneath the ashes, she blew away from them that which was useless and unworthy, and they responded universally to the magnetic inspiration of her presence. Five hundred of them sat motionless for an hour and a half, while she talked about you and your message and what real freedom means. Moreover, perhaps you do not realize since you are so alive in your own country, that you have been more or less of a storybook figure in this part of the world. You have been a picturesque person on a printed page, a person about whom one read and whose name one pronounced with an air of being well inormed, but who was not really alive and true. Since Madame Naidu's talk, I have heard girl after girl say: 'Gandhi seems real to me now and I know what he is trying to do.' Youth can understand your ideal far more than can disillusioned maturity, and it is through youth that your hope of realizing it can be kept alive. The fact that Madame Naidu's lecture of an hour and a half enthralled the mature members of the audience as well as the children is a further proof that she was great enough to understand that the truth clearly spoken reaches old and young, wise and unwise.

"It was not only in her actual address that Madame Naidu made India real to these young people. She was so gracious and so charming and so interested in all of our school life that wherever she went she left behind her a trail of pleased and sparkling individuals. Our Irish Catholic pastry cook who has served us for twenty five years, recalls with pride that Madame Naidu touched one of her loaves of bread, and the little ten-year old children at Tenacre have named their puppy with the name that she suggested. When our fourteen-year old girls learned that she was to visit the gymnasium some of those who were planning to be excused decided to go to class that day in order that they might have a glimpse of her on the platform; and even the carpenters working on the new auditorium paused to ask who the foreign lady was. It was remarkable to me, that after the long and busy day which she spent with us here, she was able to go imm[illegible] diately to Wellesley College [illegible] more mature audience [illegible] a second address, wh[illegible] from the first but [illegible] ful, and on an equ[illegible] ual level. Many of [illegible] our faculty went [illegible] for a second tim[illegible] back saying th[illegible] a little afraid to go fearing that there would be a let-down after the fine Saturday evening speech but that there was only further inspiration and further kindling of the consciousness that Truth knows neither race nor creed, and that we have been blessed in having this friend of yours come to us."

BOYCOTT OF FOREIGN CLOTH

—:o:—

(Continued from page 6.)

Bombay and Ahmedabad, collect samples for their local museums and register the "trade or merchandise" mark with a complete specification of each standardised cloth detailing counts, reeds and picks, yardage per pound etc. They may also run a railway train by way of samples exhibition of Swadeshi cloth and collect orders without responsibility to put the wholesal[illegible] in touch wi[illegible] but make [illegible] samples [illegible] While [illegible] are [illegible] [illegible]struction with fresh capital the individual mill agents up and stir up their Asso[illegible] authorities or allow things ft by leaving them to the taff out of sheer indifference utual jealousies of undesir[illegible] competition? Even the Ta[illegible] ard complained that they did btain full assistance or infor[illegible] n they desired. The mill[illegible] s will have to take a more gent view of events and their Associations more ac[illegible] odies. The public can only and wait.

66 MILES ON 1 GALLON OF GAS.

Walter Critchlow, 1711A St., Wheaton, Ill., U. S. A., has patented a Vapor Moisture Gas Savor and Carbon Eliminator for all Autos and Engines that beats any ever got out.

Old Fords report as high as 66 miles on 1 gallon. New Fords 55.

Other makes report amazing increases of 1|4 to 1|2 more.

Mr. Critchlow offers to send 1 to introduce. He also wants County and State Agencies everywhere to make dol. 250 to dol. 1,000 per month.

Write him in English to-day. W. Critchlow, 1711A St., Wheaton, Ill., U. S. A.

A SKIN THAT GIVES DELIGHT!

The skin under natural conditions is in a constant state of change. As the outer layer gets worn, discoloured and muddy looking, it should imperceptibly flake away leaving the fresh new healthy skin which is only waiting for a chance to show itself, and to breathe. Under the stress of modern conditions of life, the old worn-out skin is apt to remain and choke the new growth *underneath.*

Soap and water and ordinary cosmetics alone are useless, something more is required. Mercolized Wax gently massaged into the skin imperceptibly dissolves away the old skin, and brings out all the beauty of the clear fresh complexion underneath.

Thousands of our famous beauties use this simple treatment every night. They have proved that this logical assistance of Nature's method is the only sure way to the possession of a natural complexion that gives delight.

MERCOLIZED WAX

(Registered Trade Mark)

DOES NOT contain Mercury, animal fat or anything injurious to the complexion, and is guaranteed not to encourage the growth of hair.

Obtainnble at all Chemists and Stores.

BOYCOTT OF FOREIGN CLOTH

Bengal Congress Committee's Campaign

"Forward" publishes the following: —

The public are aware that the Indian National Congress at its last session held in December, 1928, in Calcutta has laid down a programme for the purpose of developing those sanctions which alone can force the British Government to accede to India's National Demand. The year 1929 has, therefore, to be spent in preparing the country for the final stage of the struggle for achieving India's political emancipation.

The main item in the Congress Programme at present is the boycott of foreign cloth. The whole country has to concentrate on this work. It is a piece of singular fortune that Mahatma Gandhi has become the President of the Boycott Committee of the Congress and that he has come out of his seclusion in order to lead this campaign.

The campaign was launched in Bengal by Mahatma Gandhi at a meeting held in Shraddhananda Park on the 4th March, 1929, and Mahatmaji himself started the bonfire in the presence of twenty thousand people. In view of this fact and also because of the repressive policy of the Government — it is imperative that the people of Bengal should carry on the boycott campaign with full vigour.

The boycott of foreign cloth is not a new idea to Bengal. Bengal has all along believed in the efficacy of this political weapon. This political weapon was used with great effect during the Swadeshi agitation in order to annul the partition of Bengal.

In order to make the boycott of foreign cloth completely successful, the following items of work will have to be taken in hand :—

(a) Publication of books, pamphlets, posters, placards, etc., for popularising the boycott :

(b) Organisation of Volunteers in every district on a large scale for executing the Congress programme ;

(c) Holding of boycott meetings in every town and village—particularly in the neighbourhood of "Hats" and Bazaars ;

(d) Organizing a Workers' Training School in Calcutta for training lecturers for propaganda work ;

(e) Sending out at least 100 lecturers with magic lantern apparatus and slides for boycott propaganda ;

(f) Providing lecturers with necessary magic lantern apparatus and slides ;

(g) Encouraging the establishment of depots for the sale of Khadi and Swadeshi cloth when they are in demand ;

(h) Establishment of Swadeshi Museums in Calcutta and other towns where specimens of Swadeshi goods manufactured in this country will be exhibited ;

(i) Compilation of a Swadeshi Directory which will contain up-to-date information regarding Swadeshi goods.

It has been estimated that this work, if carried on effectively throughout the province during this year, will entail an expenditure of Rs. 2 lacs. The Provincial Congress Committee is at present altogether without funds and money is urgently required if the work has to be carried on.

I, therefore, earnestly, appeal to the public in Bengal to contribute liberally to the Congress fund and thereby enable us to serve our countrymen. I am confident of a hearty response from my countrymen. All contributions are to be sent to the undersigned or to the Secretary, Provincial Congress Committee, 116, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta. Arrangements will also be made for house to house collection and also for street collection and receipts signed by the President or Secretary of the Provincial Congress Committee will be given for all contributions received.

SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE,
President,
Bengal Provincial Congress Committee.

116, Bowbazar Street,
Calcutta,
15th March, 1929.

All-round Athlete's Speedy Recovery from Rheumatism

Our picture is of **Mr. Thomas Garner Jones, 252, Binns-road, Old Swan, Liverpool, England,** who writes :—" I am an all-round athlete—Boxing, Running, and Walking, and was training for a Walking Event when Rheumatic Fever took hold of me. I was admitted to the Hospital, where I remained for over six weeks under every possible treatment. I was discharged, but became ill again the next day and was going through awful pain with the Rheumatism in the muscles of the back. Then I read an advertisement of 'CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE,' and I made up my mind to try it, as the pains were spreading all over my body again. I started taking it, and found slight relief that night, and within a week had no pains or ache in my body, and was as fit as a fiddle. I am always going to keep a bottle of the Magic in the house."

World-famous for over 70 years

For the treatment of Abscesses, Ulcers, Bad Legs, Boils, Glandular Swellings,

Clarke's Blood Mixture

For the treatment of Eczema, Rashes, Sore Places, Piles, Rheumatism, Gout, etc.

Of all Dealers—Sole Wholesale Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon : Messrs. G. ATHERTON & Co., Calcutta and Rangoon.

You can *double* the value of your smile

This NEW WAY gives "off-color" teeth dazzling whiteness and makes your gums firm and healthy

DON'T think your teeth are naturally "off color" and dull. You restore them to amazing whiteness in a new way.

Germs by the millions breed in film. And germs plus tartar are the chief cause of pyorrhea. Film also invites tooth decay.

Film cannot be removed successfully by ordinary dentifrices. That's why dentists prescribe a special film-removing dentifrice called Pepsodent.

The way teeth grow whiter and brighter will delight you. You do not dream what lovely, dazzling white teeth you may have.

Accept Pepsodent Test

To prove results, buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice — for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to Dept. I, Arnhold & Co., Ltd., 100 Clive St., Calcutta.

Based on modern research. Advised by leading dentists the world over. You will see and feel immediate results.

8-25-E

SEQUEL TO PAREL FRACAS

—:o:—

CORONER HOLDS INQUEST

The fracas which took place on Tuesday evening seems to have embittered the Hindu-Muslim feeling in Parel locality and a Mahomedan was assulted on Wednesday night by some Hindus on the Parel Road. The Coroner held an inquest on Thursday morning touching the deaths of the two Mahomedans and one Hindu who died in the K. E. M. Hospital, and after recording some evidence adjourned the enquiry to enable the police to make further investigation. The police have arrested one man in connection with this riot. The victims of the fracas are: Laxman Sakharam, Mohmad Ibrahim and Mohmed Raffik.

Mankoji Govind, a mill operative in his evidence said that the deceased Laxman was his cousin. He was injured in the fracas that took place at Parel on Tuesday night and he (witness) saw his dead body in the K. E. M. Hospital the following morning.

Umar Ibrahim, a provision merchant, identified the body of Mohmed Ibrahim who he said was a hawker in cutlery.

Sultan Roshan identified the body of Mohmed Raffik as his nephew, while Chiragdin Bagdad another witness said that at about 11-30 p.m. on Tuesday he was going with the deceased Mohmed Raffik along Parel Road. When they came near Turner Hoare and Company, they saw a crowd of about fifty to sixty persons who began to pelt stones at the deceased and the witness. Witness asked the Hindus who were pelting stones as to why they were molesting them, when some one from the crowd said: They are Mahomedans, don't let them go." then began to assault the de- with sticks and the wit- to his heels.

idence showed that ab wounds inflict- hile Mohmed Raffik died of

adjourned.

ST. SEBASTIAN GOAN HIGH SCHOOL

—:o:—

ARCHBISHOP DISTRIBUTES PRIZES

A very enjoyable evening was spent at the I. L. I. Hall on Monday when the annual prize-distribution of the St. Sebastian Goan High School, Dabul, was held under the presidentship of His Grace the Most Revd. Dr. Joachim Lima, the Archbishop of Bombay. A very large and representative gathering was present.

Mr. S. B. de Silva, the Principal in presenting the report for the year 1928-29, stated that the School had made immense progress since the last two years which had met with the full approval of the Educational Department. The School Debating Society, Drawing Class and Scouting Section were making rapid progress while in the field of Sport the School maintained a high standard. The results of the Matriculation examination were good and no candidate had failed in English. The Principal, in conclusion, thanked all those who had given encouragement to the School and stated that it was their wish to raise the School to the front ranks of the foremost institutions of its kind —and beyond and make it the nursery of true manhood sending out young men who will ring true and well.

After the distribution of prizes, the distinguished Chairman, in his address, fully associated himself with the remarks of Mr. A. C. Miller, the Educational Inspector, who in his impartial report had very much praised the School. He then congratulated the Principal, the staff, and the boys and girls who had obtained prizes, while to those who were unsuccessful. His Grace hoped that this gathering would lead them on to make more better efforts to succeed next year. Turning to the report, His Grace said it was unfortunate that the School had no playground of its own, but he pointed out that the School was meant for study and not play. His Grace was very glad to note that the staff fully co-operated with the Principal, and he also exhorted the parents and guardians to do so, and to see that their children were regularly preparing their lessons. Continuing, he congratulated the School in having Specialists in History and Geography and in Mathematics and he strongly emphasized the need of methods which was a chief factor in teaching.

Dr. Alban D'Souza then thanked the Chairman for presiding at the function and for the very excellent advice given and concluded with three hefty cheers which were vociferously taken up by the crowd.

There was also a nice concert provided by the boys and girls of the School, but special mention must be made of the "Monkey Scout"—a humourous sketch by Boy Scouts, "Chinese Lanterns" and the Bow Dance and Musical Drill by the little children which were excellently rendered.

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VIMTO is a most delicious drink for all occasions and seasons—it restores and invigorates, nourishes and sustains. Made from wholesome fruits, nuts, herbs, and spices, it is the ideal drink for all ages. Aerated VIMTO ready for use or in cordial form add water or soda water.

Bottled by ROGERS & CO. Aerated Water Manufacturers Byculla, Bombay.

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Ballard Estate,
BOMBAY.

Wonderful "LEPROSY" Cure

"Kusthuk ladh Vanabhaskaram".

Cure guaranteed.

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Zamindar, Sreeraghav Ayurvedasramam Kadali, Razole (Godavari Dt.) India

Icilma Shampoo Sachet
Full size packet With Toning Rinse
For WET Shampoo
Thoroughly gives it s beauty and
FOR FULL D
Icilma TONING RINSE
Dissolve in one pint of warm water, and use for the final rinsing. This rinse will act as a tonic, remove every trace of lather and impart to the hair the charm of burnished beauty.
Ideal for every shade of hair.

New toning rinse with every packet!

Though the price of Icilma Shampoos is unaltered, every packet now contains a special Toning Rinse suitable for every shade of hair, which removes all lather and leaves the hair in a state of exquisite burnished beauty.

Icilma Shampoos contain no harmful dyes—give a rich lather which cleanses away all the grease and dust—prevent the formation of dandruff, and leave a delightful lingering fragrance in your hair to add to your charm.

Icilma
WET SHAMPOOS
For Dry Shampoo use Icilma Hair Powder.

RAW COTTON SITUATION

Preference for Long Side

MESSRS. LANGLEY & CO'S. VIEWS

Bombay, April 23.

AMERICANS:—Since the date of our last Report further weakness has developed in America resulting in a lowering of values to the extent of roughly three quarters of a cent.

Cables during the week have ascribed the weakness to various causes and these may be summed up as "general stale long liquidation." Weather news and crop-preparation advices have been good and it is now generally felt that the crop has got away to a good start. Acreage ideas remain for the most part around an increase of from 3 per cent to 4 per cent. though one prophet has given expression to the opinion that it will be nothing under 49 millions.

Coming on top of the generally better crop outlook, the near approach of the delivery period for the May contract, we think, has played a conspicuous part in the decline. The premium of roughly 65 points for New York May over July has attracted cotton to that market as is witnessed by an increase in the New York stocks since March 23rd from 123,000 to 150,000 and since February 24th from 83,000 to 150,00 bales. The expectation of heavy tenders against the May contract appears to be justified and most of the liquidation has been in that contract. For the first time this season the weekly world's spinners' takings have fallen below those for the same period last year, being 287,000 against 288,000 last year.

Whether the liquidation of the May position is completed, it is impossible to say but, speaking generally, there can be no doubt that the "long" interest has been very materially reduced and our Liverpool Agents cabling under date of the 20th instant draw attention to the creation of a speculative short interest which puts the market in a vulnerable position should the present favourable outlook take a turn for the worse.

Broadly, last season's supply position was as under:—

Carry-over from previous year 5 1/4 millions.

1928 crop (ex linters) 14 1/4 millions.

Total Supply 19 1/2 millions.

Taking the likely carry-over at the end of the present season at 4 1/4 million bales, a crop of 15 1/4, ex-linters, is necessary to give the world the same supply as last season and as to-day's price is slightly below the average of last season and all the growing hazards are in front of us, we retain our preference for the "long" side.

BOMBAY:—Net over the week, values are some Rs. 18 lower in sympathy with the decline in America.

The local position remains unchanged and no relief is in sight to the unhealthy statistical position. We think our market should be left alone, unless it be to effect sales against purchases in the Home markets. We still think a further appreciable widening is likely in the parity between our market and Liverpool.

KARACHI WEEKLY SHARE MARKET

We have received the following weekly report from Messrs. Gulab and Co. dated Karachi, 22nd April:—

GOVT: SECURITIES:

The acceptance of the Treasury Bills by the Government at a yield of more than 5 per cent to an investor, a return which is above that obtainable from the Government Securities has further depressed the Government Securities the short dated specially being affected.

There has been a large turnover in this section, 5 per cent. 1933 changing hands in small lots, 6 per cent. papers have been on offer, while a big block of 5 per cent. 1929-47 Bonds was taken up at 99 per cent. by a leading house.

The 6 per cent. Karachi Port Trust Debentures have a few sellers while 4 per cent. Karachi Port Trust Debentures long dated have been wanting.

RAILWAY SHARES:

Small business has transpired in this section. There have been more offerings of Upper Sinds while Larkhanas have been wanting. Both the scrips are in investors hands and with easier money market should gradually rise.

ELECTRICS:

This section has remained steady. The buyers are in evidence for Karachi and Ajmer Electrics, but the business has been small owing to limited offerings.

FLOUR.

This section has remained dull with some enquiry for India Flour Mill shares.

Sind Lights 135-0-0.
Sind Lighterage 130-0-0.
Larkhana Jacobabad 87-0-0.
Upper Sinds 85-0-0.
Karachi Electrics 141-4-0.
Hyderabad Electrics 135-0-0.
6 per cent Karachi Port Trust 108-8-0.
Karachi Flour Mill 135-0-0.
India Flour Mill 120-0-0.
Century Four Mill 100-0-0.

Robert Louis Stevenson's books FREE!

Some of the finest adventure stories ever written by a master of English Prose — entertainment for many a leisure hour, excellently printed in a handy size—pocket size. You can have any one of the following:

THE WRECKER
TREASURE ISLAND
THE BLACK ARROW
THE MASTER OF BALLANTRAE
KIDNAPPED
CATRIONA
ISLAND NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENT

Free for 20 coupons from 50's tins or 100 coupons from 10's packets of Passing Show cigarettes.

Passing Show cigarettes are made in London by a firm famous for quality for 140 years. Made to conform to the highest standard of quality, Passing Show cigarettes never vary—they are fitting accompaniment to the superb stories of Robert Louis Stevenson.

PASSING SHOW CIGARETTES
GOLDEN IN COLOUR - GOLDEN IN QUALITY
MADE IN LONDON
CARRERAS LTD. 140 Years Reputation for Quality

WEEKLY COTTON REPORT

SUBSTANTIAL ACREAGE INCREASE NOT TAKEN SERIOUSLY

Bombay, April 25.

Messrs. P. Chrystal & Co. have issued the following weekly cotton market report to-day:—

Since our last report was issued the nett changes in the Home markets have been as follows:—

		May	October
New York	17/4/29	20.30	19.64
do.	24/4/29	19.98	19.60
		—.32	—.04
		May	October
Liverpool	17/4/29	10.47	10.38
do.	24/4/29	10.24	10.19
		—.23	—.19

The above noted decline has been caused entirely by the very favourable weather that has been experienced in the American cotton belt acting on a market in which there were many tired Bulls.

The latest advices from Liverpool however, now indicate that the Home markets are well liquidated and that the decline has strengthened the technical position.

In this connection it is significant that yesterday in spite of a very favourable Weekly Government weather report, the New York market advanced some 30 points on trade buying and short covering.

During the past month the New York market has declined more than a Cent so that a reaction is overdue, and in our opinion will materialise in the very near future unless the weather in America continues to be exceptionally favourable.

From the quotations at the head of this report it will be noticed that while the old crop positions have declined roughly 1/4 Cent New crops are only 4 to 7 points down, a fact which seems to indicate that the possibility of a substantial increase in acreage is not being taken very seriously in America.

We have received the following telegram from our Liverpool friends:—

"Think long liquidation about over; weather market."

The local market has declined some Rs. 8 during the week which is rather more than was justified by the decline on the other side, and has resulted in a widening of the parity between Broach and Liverpool of Rs. 4.

A widening of parity in a falling market is a rare phenomenon and in our opinion is due to the very heavy stock in Bombay which on Friday last was published as 13,06,000 bales, a total which has seldom if ever been exceeded.

In view of the above-mentioned stock and the heavy shipments that have already been made to this country's customers this season, we cannot too strongly emphasise the inadvisability of holding ready cotton for an advance in price which may never materialise.

We advise all our friends to meet buyers whenever favourable opportunities present themselves.

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, April 25.

Castorseeds May Opening Rs. 53-5. Lowest Rs. 52-14-6. Closing Rs. 52-15.

Castorseeds Sept. Opening Rs. 55|12. Lowest Rs. 55|5|6. Closing Rs. 55-6.

Cottonseeds May Opening Rs. 4-9-4 1|2. Closing Rs. 4|9|1 1|2.

Groundnut seeds May Opening Rs. 53-8-6. Lowest Rs. 53-2. Closing Rs. 53|3.

PRODUCE MARKET.

Bombay, April 25.

Linseed Seed May	10	14	9
Linseed Sept.	11	3	9
Wheat May	7	14	0
Wheat Sept.	7	11	0
Castorseed May	53	3	9
Cottonseed May	4	9	3
Groundnuts May	53	6	0
Teelseed April-May	10	12	0
Rapeseed Yellow A-M	11	2	0
Rapeseed Katni May	11	6	0
Linseed Bold Ready	10	13	0
Linseed Small Ready	10	4	0
Wheat Khandwa		55|60	
Wheat Yellow		60|70	
Wheat Surbati		55|65	
Gram Punjab A-M	41	0	0
Masoor Ready	7	12	0
Mawraseed	7	14	0
Merabolums	22	0	0

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, April 25.

Wheat	108,717 cwts.
Linseed	16,290 cwts.
Rape Rai & Mustardseeds	1,388 cwts
Gingellyseeds	282 cwts.
Poppyseeds	101 cwts.
Groundnuts	15,058 cwts.
Castorseeds	8,790 cwts.
Rice	14,400 cwts.
Myrabollams	4,541 cwts.
Cottonseeds	12,386 cwts.
Gram	2,662 cwts.
Joowar	9,316 cwts.
Maize	186 cwts.
Barley	1,855 cwts.
Bajree	905 cwts.
Coal	1,917 tons.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales.	1928-29	1927-28
Receipts to date 24-4-29	8862000	7772000
Receipts yesterday 24-4-29	13000	17000
Exports to date 24-4-29	7151000	6380000
Stock at Ports 19-4-29	1478000	1527000
Stock Interior Towns 19-4-29	647000	773000
Stock Liverpool 19-4-29	1052000	763000
Visible Supply 19-4-29	4032000	4229000
Quantity in Sight 19-4-29	14597000	12949000

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 25-4-1929.

Barometer (corrected to 32 degree F.) at 8 a.m. 29.858 inches (.019 above normal)

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours. —014

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 84.1 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.3 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 92.6 degrees (3.7 above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 78.7 degrees (2.0 above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 72 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. ENE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 8 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 159 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 26 miles 26 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal 10 2.

Biliousness Headache, Depression & other Liver Troubles

DISPEL that 'morning biliousness' and depression! Keep your liver healthy with a sparkling morning glass of Kutnow's Powder. This famous effervescent saline reproduces the essential health-giving properties of the Carlsbad mineral Springs.

Kutnow's Powder is Nature's ideal tonic and corrective for a sluggish liver and for removing the baneful effects of a tropical climate on the blood. It's gentle laxative action regulates elimination without purgation.

Take Kutnow's Powder as a daily tonic to cleanse the kidneys, banish constipation, restore appetite and purify the blood. Kutnow's is invaluable for expelling the uric acid poisons which cause Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Gout and kindred ailments.

KUTNOW'S POWDER

Ask your chemist or medicine dealer for the new bottle containing twice as much Kutnow's Powder for the same money. Re. 2-4.

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INDIANS IN EAST AFRICA

Pt. Hirdaynath Kunzru Explodes "Contact" Theory of Whites

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HILTON-YOUNG REPORT UNDER X-RAY

The eighth session of the Eastern Africa Indian National Congress commenced its sittings at Mombasa on the 12th instant under the Presidentship of Pandit Hirdaynath Kunzru, M. L. A. After thanking the Indians in that part of Africa for the honour done to him, the President traced the history of the connection with East Africa and the immigration of White Settlers. He referred to the subsequent dominant position that these White Settlers acquired and how that position was utilised to the great detriment of the Indians and the children of the soil. Panlit Hirdaynath, then, made comprehensive analysis of the various recommendations of the Hilton-Young Report and thoroughly exposed the fallacions theories contained it. Proceeding, he said:—

It will be observed from the brief summary that I have given of the most important recommendations of the Commission that they do not advance the position of the Indian community. It remains practically where it was. It is a distinct moral gain to the community that the Commission expresses its approval in principle of the Indian demand for a common electoral roll, and proposes that the High Commissioner should endeavour to induce the parties concerned to recognise that its acceptance will lay the foundation for the assured progress of Kenya in future. The value of such an attitude on the part of the Commission cannot be overlooked, but there is scarcely anything in its proposals which is of direct advantage to the Indian community. There is no suggestion in the Report calculated to strengthen its influence or add to its power. Such proposals as have been made for increasing the political importance of non-natives apply to whites only. Even the question of the further alienation of land to immigrants in Kenya and Tanganyika has been considered only in relation to Europeans. From their own individual standpoint Indians cannot view the Report with enthusiasm, but they have not failed on that account to express their strong appreciation of the main considerations which have guided the Commission's recommendations. They have declined to take a parochial view of the Report. While criticising individual recommendations, as citizens of East Africa they have recognised the valuable service which the Commission has done by endorsing the principles of native trusteeship laid down in 1923 for the guidance of policy in East Africa. The maintenance of these principles should never have been in doubt but their authoritative reiteration by a Commission appointed in the circumstances I have already described will be a landmark in the history of East Africa.

A PAINFUL CONTRAST.

In painful contrast with his is the attitude which the Kenya Europeans have adopted towards the Report. They had represented to the Commission that "Kenya is not prepared to enter into any federation scheme unless she is granted a step towards self-government;" and their failure to achieve their object has led them to advocate the complete rejection of the Report. "No progress is possible unless the Imperial Government repudiates the main Report's fundamental conception regarding self-government in the future", they said in their strongly-worded protest cabled to London soon after the publication of the Report. They have also repudiated as impracticable any attempt to mould political institutions in such a way as to admit of the direct participation of the natives in the Central Government "within any measurable period of time." The Secretary of State was also reminded in language reminiscent of the temper displayed in 1923 that "by banging the door on any prospect of ultimate responsible Government the report is sure to bring about more vigorous action on the part of the Colonists to assert their point of view and ambitions. An influential organ of European opinion in Kenya expressed the view that "any economic advantages which may appear attractive in a scheme for closer union should be subordinated definitely to the task of establishing the future politically." It would be unfair, however, to regard this as representing the point of view of all Europeans. Such an attitude has not found favour in several important quarters. In particular, it has been repudiated by the European opinion in Mombasa in spite of up-country influence.

RACIAL TENSION.

As the persistent efforts of a small British community to gain control of the entire machinery of government is responsible in no small measure for the racial tension which has sprung up in Kenya and for its continued existence it is desirable to consider this matter a little more fully. It is not my intention to recapitulate the main arguments again against allowing a small fraction of the population to acquire unchecked ascendency, which have been set forth with great cogency and lucidity in the Report of the Commission. I shall try only to deal with the arguments which I know are urged to justify the ambition of the European community to be the source of all authority in Kenya. There should be no bar, it is urged, to the development of Kenya on lines on which other British Colonies have progressed. It is a slur on Britishers who are domiciled here to suppose that they are inferior in initiative, vigour, and capacity for government to British settlers elsewhere. The of proving that there are reasons for treating Europeans in Kenya differently from the self-governing communities in the British Empire is on those who want to keep them perpetually in official leading strings. Those who argue in this way seem to me to forget the essential difference between dominions like Canada and Australia and a colony like Kenya. Self-government in these dominions implies the rule of a community over itself. But the withdrawal of Imperial control from Kenya will result, not in self-government, but in the imposition of the rule of the British community over a large African population and over other immigrant communities, one of whom, the Indian, in outnumbers it is the proportion of two to one If there is to be no self-rule, and the rule of one community over another is to be maintained, the arguments in favour of a change in the form of government fall to the ground.

THAT PRECEDENT NOT WANTED.

In South Africa and Rhodesia the conditions appear on a superficial view to be similar to those prevailing here. But while in the former the proportions between whites to Africans is as 1:4 and in the latter as 1:20, in Kenya it is as 1:200. Again as pointed out by the Commission, it remains to be seen whether the problem of the relation of the natives to the whites will be satisfactorily solved in Rhodesia Another factor which differentiates Kenya from the other countries is the existence of immigrant communities much more numerous than the European community which cannot be ignored from the cultural, political and economic point of view. Besides, the analogy of South Africa is not a happy one. Even those who quote the precedent of South Africa in their favour hesitate to avow that the inequality between whites and non-whites which is the basis of South African policy should form the foundation of the constitution in Kenya, and that the racial problems of South Africa should be reproduced here. In any case, what has happened in South Africa and Rhodesia is beyond our control, but we cannot agree that the example of these countries should be followed in Kenya,

LUDICROUS ARGUMENT.

Another ground put forward in favour of the demands of the whites is that their political predominance is the only means of ensuring the maintenance of western ideals and traditions. If this means that western institutions and forms of government should continue to prevail here, it is not at all clear why their existence should be supposed to be in danger unless the white settlers are granted responsible government. The methods and institutions which they look upon with approval were evolved and established at a time when their population here was appreciably less. If these processes and agencies could be brought into existence by a Government uncontrolled by the local white community, it may be safely presumed that its resources will be sufficient to maintain them unimpaired hereafter. Besides, the Indian community, from which alone danger may be supposed to threaten, has never entertained the ambition of making itself master of the country. It has never put forward any claim to dominate a country which is primarily and almost wholly African. It has unreservedly accepted the doctrine of the paramountcy of native interests and has always insisted that there shall be no relaxation in the control exercised by the agents of the Imperial Government when conflicting interests are involved.

"CONTACT" THEORY.

A third ground on which the grant of responsible government to whites is advocated is that it would lead to a more rapid development of the Colony and the progress of its people. People whose interests are rooted in this land are likely to show greater energy in turning its resources to account than those who are only here as birds of passage. And if it be accepted, as it is, that the white settler by his presence in the Colony crings civilising influences within the reach of Africans, his opportunities for enabling the African to lead a higher life should be expanded by making him responsible for the government of the country. I contess that I am no believer in the "contact" theory, I find it hard to accept that self-interest is only another name for godliness. I hope I shall give no offence if I say that I rather agree with Prof. R. L. Buell when he confesses to the opinion in "Native Problem in Africa" that "those who attempt to justify the white settlement of East Africa on the ground of the benefits derived by the native from 'contact', with whites are liable to commit the sin of hypocrisy."

He is of the view that, "There is good reason to believe that the negroes of West Africa and of Uganda will eventually go further in cultural and material progress than the negroes of South Africa and United States, blessed though they may be by contact with Europeans. The history of these two countries shows that whatever benefits the white race may have conferred upon the blacks have been more than outweighed by the disabilities which the whites have imposed."

The Commission holds a different opinion on this subject, but it sees a real danger in making the settlers judges where their interests clash with those of others. "Their interests," says the Commission, "may come into conflict with those of the natives in regard to land. They are, as a class, employers dependent on the natives as a class for labour. They may have different interests in the incidence of taxation. They are not in a position to take the same detached view of questions in which their personal interests are involved" That these fears are not imaginary is evident from the declaration of a leading settler that "if the policy was to be that every native was to have control of sufficient land on which to establish himself, the problem of a sufficient labour supply would never be settled."

SIR SAMUEL WILSON.

The question of handing over control to the whites has been discussed impartially and exhaustively by the Commission. The grounds on which it finds itself compelled to regard responsible government, an elected European majority and an unofficial European majority as being incompatible with the basic facts of the situation and the responsibilities of the Imperial Government are, to my mind, unanswerable. The Commission has, it is true, recommended the appointment of a High Commissioner to make enquires into matters arising out of its recommendations, but his function has, as I have already pointed out, been defined by it. The suitability of the policy recommended by the Commission with regards to the native trusteeship and constitutional control is not to be brought under review by him. His Majesty's Government have not appointed a High Commissioner yet They have, however, deputed the permanent Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, Sir Samuel Wilson, "to discuss the recommendations for the closer union of Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda and such possible modifications as might appear desirable" with those concerned "with a view of finding a basis for general agreement." An important section of the whites in Kenya has declared that it will not agree to closer union unless Kenya is thereby enabled to take a step towards self-government, and suggested a conference of official and unofficial representatives of Uganda, Kenya and Tanganyika under the chairmanship of a special commissioner to secure agreement. It appears as if this suggestion has been acted upon by the Imperial Government and it is feared that the question of the future constitutional status of Kenya may be reopened in order to arrive at an agreement with the Kenya whites. But such a course would be open to grave objection and would arouse a deep and passionate resentment which will not be confined to this colony. The basic questions enquired into by the Commission should not form the subject of a fresh enquiry. To allow these matters to be re-investigated by Sir Samuel Wilson would be tantamount to appointing another commission, consisting of one individual, to enquire again into matters already disposed of by the Closer Union Commission. His Majesty's Government have the undoubted right to reject the policy recommended by the Commission, or modify it in any way they like, but but they should take such a step on their own responsibility.

QUESTION OF CLOSER UNION.

The question of closer union cannot be considered without reference to past events and the feeling they have engendered among Indians, particularly in Kenya. This feeling, as indicated by the evidence tendered by Indians in Uganda and Tanganyika, is one of alarm at the probable effect of proposals for federation. Tanganyika and Uganda Indians were afraid of the extension of the Kenya spirit to their countries and having to conform to the less liberal native policy of Kenya. The avowed aim of the Kenya whites to bring about a federation in order to strengthen their influence and further their policy lends colour to the apprehension that federation may lead to the domination of Tanganyika and Uganda by Kenya. The Commission looks forward to federation and ultimately to the unification of the three territories under a Governor-General. Indian and native interests alike require that such a development should be opposed.

Co-ordination of services of common interest stands on a different footing. Though the experience of Tanganyika in regard to such co-ordination has not been a happy one, it was not opposed by Indians as evidenced by the Memoranda they presented to the Commission. Economic development can be considered apart from political development.

AN ELEMENT OF DANGER.

The power proposed to be given to the Governor-General to co-ordinate native policy has an element of danger in it. If the pursuit of a uniform policy in all the three territories implies that Tanganyika and Uganda may have to follow the illiberal policy of Kenya, Indian opinion will be opposed to allowing the Governor-General to exercise any control over native policy in these colonies. The function of the Governor-General should be to humanise native policy in an increasing measure, and not to compel more enlightened dependencies to fall in line with a more backward territory. It should be clearly laid down that uniformity will be secured not by levelling down the policy of an administration which set a high aim before themselves but by asking the less advanced administration to follow their lead. It should also be provided that instructions concerned with native policy shall not be issued without previous consultation with the Advisory Council.

"FINAL ARBITER."

The Commission suggests that the Governor-General should act as the "final arbiter" in all matters of racial conflict. It could scarcely have been intended that the Governor-General should have the power to arrive at final decisions uncontrolled by the Secretary of State. In fact, the Commission states clearly that even when a federal legislature has been established the Secretary of State should not divest himself of his responsibilities for the protection of racial interests; but in view of the apprehensions created by the description of the Governor-General as the final authority on racial questions in more than one place in the Report, it should be provided that the members of the Advisory Council will have the fullest right to appeal to the Secretary of State against the Governor-General's decisions.

The Commission has recommended that the Governor-General's headquarters should not be in the same place as any of the existing Government headquarters. Care should further be taken to see that the Governor-General does not live in the racial atmosphere of Kenya.

It is not necessary to discuss the other recommendations of the Commission in detail. Only two observations will suffice in regard to them. The Advisory Councils and other bodies that are set up in East Africa and Loncon should contain an adequate representation of Indian interests, and Indians should be invited to attend the periodical conferences held in London for the discussion of questions relating to East Africa.

ISSUES OF GREAT MOMENT.

The Commission has raised issues of great moment both to the British Empire and to India. The significance of the Indian question in Kenya far transcends its boundaries. The position assigned to Indians in East Africa has long been regarded by Indians as a touchstone of British policy. On those who are fighting for the maintenance of western ideals and traditions in Kenya and are proud of their Imperial heritage devolves a special responsibility at this juncture. If it is their ambition to be missionaries of the Empire, they should lift up their hearts and cherish the ideal of common citizenship. Their truest dominion should consist in the feelings of gratitude and attachment which they inspire in others. An agreed solution of the Indian question will be an example of high-minded statesmanship to the world, but should different counsels unfortunately prevail our countrymen here may rest assured of the fullest support of the mother-country. I have no doubt that both the people and the Government of India will watch over their interests with the utmost concern and be ready to fight for their cause which is India's own.

THE WELCOME ADDRESS.

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The following are extracts from the address delivered by Mr. A. B. Patel, Bar-at-Law, Chairman of the Reception of the eigth Eastern Africa Indian National Congress:—

Since the Congress met last, we have had the visit from the Closer Union Commission presided over by the Right Honourable Sir Edward Hilton Young. This Commission after very careful investigation and sifting of evidence obtained by them from all sources have issued their report, which both its protagonists and antagonists would admit is one of the most important documents designed to shape the destiny of East Africa. This report is more equitable than any of the former official documents heretofore published and in course of time will prove to be a landmark in the history of the progress of this Country. It would indeed be very rash for any one to express his opinion thereon without giving proper and careful consideration to its implications and in my opinion it would amount to showing want of intelligence to advocate its total rejection. There is no doubt that the Report deserves the consideration and respect of every serious-minded person.

COMMON FRANCHISE.

To us Indians it is a matter of satisfaction that the Commissioners have shown a broad vision in giving a sympathetic consideration to the claim of the Indian Community for Common Franchise. The Commissioners in the course of their report say "Our view is that inasmuch as the progress of the Territory must depend on co-operation between the races, the ideal to be aimed at is a Common Roll on an equal franchise with no discrimination between the races." It is, however, a matter of great regret that the Commissioners did not show sufficient courage and wisdom to recommend the introduction of a Common Roll on its own merits. The evils of a Communal Franchise have been very ably expounded by the Donoughmore Commission who in their report on reforms for Ceylon most emphatically rejected the principle of communal franchise.

The Common Roll with qualification franchise has been found to work most satisfactorily in Cape Colony where more than 14,000 Africans have gained admission to the Electoral Roll. The contents of the memorandum submitted recently by some of the leading European Citizens of that Colony to General Hertzog, the Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa against his Native Franchise Policy is worth serious consideration by all interested in the peace and progress of these territories.

NATIVE POLICY.

On the question of Native Policy, we have always advocated that Native interests shall be paramount and none will be more pleased than we if the Native Policy is shaped more and more in Native interests. This we have stated time after time. We are sincere about it and we seriously mean it. Our brother colonists, the White farmers, now feel sorry for ever agreeing to the principle of the paramountcy of Native Interests. The Native Policy advocated in the report is one of the reasons which has led the farmers to condemn its recommendations in wild language. We shall be most happy if the Imperial Government will be strong and honest enough to follow that Native Policy consistently and rigidly which will enable the Natives to attain the full citizenship of the state within due course of time. Feeling as we do for the best interests of the Natives we should very carefully watch the Policy pursued by the Government and expose any attempt made to influence in any way the Native Policy and particularly the Land and Labour Policy at present followed in Uganda and Tanganyika by the perverse and unjust Policy pursued in Kenya. It is high time that this Congress not only should demand a proper place for Indians in this country and safeguards for their natural rights, but should also claim a right and share in the evolution of this our adopted Land, keeping in view the creation of East Africa as a Nation providing equal status of full citizenship to all qualified persons without racial distinction, as a final goal. On this principle, it is our duty to demand and press for Native Policy which will shape the history of this country to its great future wherein other members of this extensive Empire will in harmony with the sons of the soil take pride to have an equal say.

VISIT OF SIR SAMUEL WILSON.

I am inclined to look upon the visit of Sir Samuel Wilson to this country with grave fears particularly because Mr. Amery is reported to have said that his Mission would be to discuss recommendations for the Closer Union of Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda and such possible modifications as may appear desirable mith the Governments concerned and also with any body or individual representing interests or communities affected with the aim of finding a basis for general agreement. It would be his task to ascertain on what lines a scheme of Closer Union will be administrative workable and otherwise acceptable.

One can understand the visit of an emissary to find out the details and ways of implementing the recommendations of the Report but the avowed objects of the visit here give the impression of something wrong in the air and of wirepullings and sinister influences at work to whittle down the Report because of the threat of "Vigorous Action" and to find out an excuse to modify its recommendations so as to suit the wishes of those who are now sick of African Trusteeship. It sounds strange that a single person with a very short time at his disposal to go round three Territories should come here to sit on judgment on the considered opinions and recommendations of four experienced and well-known commissioners. I hope my fears will prove groundless. In any event we must prepare ourselves in time and if necessary request our Mother country to help us in putting our case once more strongly before Sir Samuel Wilson. We shall have to be careful about the progress of events in this connection and keep a watchful eye on conferences, discussions and investigations which may take place during the stay of Sir Samuel Wilson and thereafter for a long time to come. In view of the strenuous opposition from the White farmers of the Highlands to the recommendations of the Hilton Young Report. I think that a delegation on the line of one sent here by the Government of India in 1927, during the visit of the Commission would prove very useful to us. Later on circumstances might make it necessary for us to approach the Government of India with a request to send out a strong deputation composed of prominent Indians and if need be to sail to England along with a deputation of Indians residing in East Africa to explain and press our claims in London.

VARIOUS DISABILITIES.

Since the dawn of the present Century we have been suffering under various disabilities in this country and are denied rights which no really civilized state would withhold from us. In order to keep the Public in India and England informed of our disabilities, it is right and proper that we should continue to repeat them every year from this platform, until justice and good sense prevail, our disabilities are removed and our rights granted. Denial to us to take any share in the agricultural pursuits in this country by reserving the most fertile part of the country, I mean the Highlands, for the benefit of Europeans only is the most important grievance. I am glad to mention here that despite the hostility of the Local Government and want of proper facilities, the Indian farmers in the Indian settlement at Kibos have proved the capacity of Indians to develop agricultural land. In spite of the declared intentions of the Imperial Government to do away with the segregation in the township areas we have seen areas earmarked as reserved for Europeans only and we all have been watching with keen interest and anxiety the progress of the appeal in the test caseqled by Sheth Abdulhusen Kaderbhoy to permit him to bid for and buy land in such reserved area in Mombasa. Our just demand for trial by jury, for holding fire-arms of all kinds, for rising to higher posts in Civil Service, for receiving an equitable return of taxes paid by us in the form of educational and other services, and for becoming Honorary Magistrates and Justices of the Peace etc., etc., have fallen on deaf ears. We have not only been granted inadequate and ineffective representation on various Government Bodies including the Legislative Council but we have been ignored many times when various commissions and committees have been appointed by the Government as if our extensive interests do not count at all.

SIR J. C. BOSE

—:o:—

PORTRAIT BUST BY AN EMINENT SCULPTRESS

"Women are the most difficult models" says Mrs. R. M. Milward, the sculptress, now in Calcutta, who is studying Indian types. Mrs. Milward's latest piece of work is the portrait bust of Sir Jagadis Bose, subscribed for by former pupils of the scientist in honour of the 40th year of his connection with the Presidency College. The bronze is to be executed in France.

Mrs. Milward came to India in November last year in search of distinctive types and it is one of her ambitions to portray Mr. Gandhi.

"It was extraordinary how I turned to sculpture," said Mrs. Milward, in an interview Earlier in her career Mrs. Milward turned from water-colour painting to oils, but one day an instinctive dis- like of a model, followed immediately after by a glance into a studio in which number of artists were engaged on clay modelling, caused her to relinquish the art of the brush.

"Women are the most difficult and exacting models," she added, "and men are not only easier to analyse and portray, they are also less restless and much more ready to accept a really truthful representation of their features—be they ever so rugged."

From the day that Mrs. Milward turned to sculpture her work attracted the attention of Professor Bourdelle, and soon after Mrs. Milward's work was on exhibition at Paris 'salons.'

While in Calcutta Mrs. Milward has been working at the Government School of Art, and when her projected collection is complete the types will be included in her exhibition to be held in Paris.—"Statesman."

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